HATTONATE TO MALE TO THE STATE OF THE STATE

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A STORY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE. BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

BOOK THIRD.

recalled to Madrid. Mrs. Armstrong established herself in this dwelling for the season of her sojourn in Washington. Here she commenced the splendid preparations for the marriage of her daughter. The first week was spent in ordering an elegant trouseau for the bride, and passed in that elegant gentlemen's weeklers dry goods merchants millings. herself in this dwelling for the season of her soamong jewellers, dry-goods merchants, milliners, intending the work of the upholsterers, who were with private carriages or hackney coaches, and with private carriages or hackney coaches, and the gold basket on her centre table laden with the cards of distinguished visiters who had called to pay their respects to the wealthy widow. Mrs. Armstrong had also renewed her acquaintance, and Levise her intimeory with the smiable and service the fearful paleness of the bride's face, and service the respective to the wealthy widow.

Louise !- crushed with sorrow, bewildered, lost

attraction that had drawn him to Gertrude: if there was anything he pitied with all his heart, it was physical delicacy. Thus as he had loved Gertrade from admiration, he now loved Louise

Still, it must be confessed that of late the mem ory of the glorious mountain girl haunted him like some grand fantastic dream. And he sometimes sent a sigh floating over the hills and forests up into the far mountains of Virginia. I have had little time to analyze the nature of young Frobisher-to show the struggle in his hear between admiration of the beautiful amazon, and dread of introducing such a savage into the refined circles of English gentility. Young Frobisher lacked combativeness and firm ness. With the most elevated aspiration, he want ed decision of character, strength of will, and frequently needed the force of external circumstances, or the influence of another stronger will to impel him in this course or in that. Thus he had acquiesced in Gertrude's negative with very little resistance. Thus he had yielded to the attraction of his sympathies, and the magnetism of the strong and decided wills by which he was surrounded when he offered his hand to Louise. This subtile influence, this spiritual magnetism still impelled him in a course which he fancied he was pursuing of his own free will.

Some women want a master, and some men nee a mistress. Frobisher was one of the latter.

The day before the wedding came. Louise was very feeble. Frobisher regarded her with visible anxiety. Mrs. Armstrong sought to reas

"Once out of this country," said she, "where she has suffered so much, her health will im-

And she lectured Louise in private, and admir istered quinine.

Night came-the night before the wedding Louise lay on her bed, with her hands clasped over her brow and eyes-eyes that seldom now closed in slumber.

"I shall die. I feel that this is the last night me! I cannot save myself! I am so feeble—I am a very slave. When I was younger, happier, and stronger, then I suffered myself to be blinded by a moral illusion! Now, that the scales have fallen from my eyes; now that I see how wrong—oh, my God! how deplorably wrong, I have been, it is too late! Louis is lost to me, and, worn out by slavery and suffering, I haven power to resist this marriage—this execution! I shall die! I shall die there before them all, and they are to resist the marriage—this execution! I shall die! I shall die there before them all, and they are the Bishop, advancing and standing before her in all the venerableness of his age and office. "I insist instantly upon hearing from your lips from what cause and to what end you have arrested this marriage!"

know how she erred !" Thus mourned the broken spirit, in its still despair. Sometimes wild impulses would traverse her brain, like forked lightning across a cloudy

die! I shall die there before them all, and then

Louis will know how I loved! and mother will

"Louis lives! he lives! While there is life there is hope! What hinders me from flying to him now? Because he is not my husband? He is my husband! he is! though a million of Legisatures in a thousand halls should have pronounced our divorcement! What hinders me now from flying to him; and, if I die, die on his osom—if he casts me off—at his feet?"

She started up with the impulse, but her head reeled, her limbs failed, and she sunk back upon "In vain! in vain! I have no longer the pow-

er to execute even my own weak purposes! The hand of Death is suspended over me—ere 1 be the bride of that man it will fall on me! Louis only can save me now! I feel that God has deputed the power of life and death into the hands of Louis! Louis the forsaken! Louis the betrayed! Oh! that Louis would come and save!"

Thus all night the sick heart mourned. Thus
all night the wild brain toiled; and morning

"It amounts to about the same thing," replied

dawned, and the sun arose, and found the bride feverish, excited, yet pale and faint. Night came again—the wedding night. The close was one blaze of illumination. The grounds around it a forest of carriages. The splendid Gertrude raised one hand up, as though appealloons were filled with a brilliant company. Mrs. Armstrong herself never looked so imperial

among her guests as their sovereign, and her imperious eye, lighted with the triumph of pride, shone over the distinguished as-Members of the House of Representatives, Senators, members of the Cabinet with their families, foreign Ministers with their suites, were present. The President himself honored the occasion with his presence. Yet the centre of all eyes was Mrs. Armstrong herself, in her matronly grace and majestic beauty! embly with an almost youthful brilliancy!

The arrival of the Rt. Rev. Bishop H-, in is carriage and canonical robes, caused a sensation. The arrival of the Bishop was soon fol-lowed by the entrance of the bridal party-a

nagnificent spectacle! I wish I could daguerreotype the following scene, and place it in form and color, vividly be-

fore you. I will try. The wall of the vast saloon was hung with yellow damask, and formed a warm back ground to the picture. Three immense chandeliers hung from the ceiling. The brilliant company that filled this room had fallen back on all sides, leav-[CONCLUDED.]

VII.

THE SWOOP OF THE GER-FALCON.

"An eagle and a serpent wreathed in fight!"

Shelley.

In Washington city are several elegant mansions, upon the building, adorning, and furnishing of which the owners have spent fortunes, and from which they derive comfortable revenues, by letting them to foreign ministers, members of the Cabinet, Senators, or other wealthy men, whose temporary sojourn with their families in the Metropolis make such an accommodation desirable. One of these mansions had lately been vacated by the Spanish minister, which they derive comfortable are families in the Metropolis make such an accommodation desirable. One of these mansions had lately been vacated by the Spanish minister, which they derive comfortable are families in the Metropolis make such an accommodation desirable. One of these mansions had lately been vacated by the Spanish minister, were literally blazing with diamonds. The ing a space in the centre of the saloon, immediacher, were literally blazing with diamonds. The woman was nearly invisible in the sun-like splen-

viz: the fine blue dress coat, the white satin vest, and mantua-makers; the second week, in super-and kid gloves.

The full light of the chandelier blazed down intending the work of the upholsterers, who were engaged in fitting up the rooms in festive style. The third and last week before the marriage was employed in issuing cards of invitation to the wedding. During all these three weeks the gates of Mrs. Armstrong's city residence were besieged with a virtue carriage was not have been from the contrast of the black silky curls and whiskers that the residue to the black silky curls and whiskers that the residue to the black silky curls and whiskers that the residue to the black silky curls and whiskers that the residue to the black silky curls and whiskers the properties are the black silky curls and whiskers the properties are the proper

and Louise her intimacy, with the amiable and dignified Mrs. M——, the lady of the President.

"I CAN!" shouted a clear, high, imperious voice, "I CAN!" shouted a clear, high, imperious voice, and the doors flew open, and Gertrude Lion burst "a beautiful embodied storm," among them. She too, in festal garments; a shining dark blue satin studded with glittering sapphires, and her magnificent hair rolling a golden glory to her feet. Her commanding stature—her glowing color—her blazing eyes—the glory of her imperious brow, wight her words a constant of the control of might have made the guilty in that crowd deen that an avenging angel stood among them! Struck statue-still, less by the interruption than by the splendidly beautiful amazon that made it, the assembled company was held in a spell of silence while they gazed at her!

There she stood in her sublime beauty, radia-

ting a cold splendor, like a sun-struck iceberg!
Only one instant was the crowd held in that spell of wonder-stricken silence, and then a hum of many voices rolled through the crowd, as they exclaimed or inquired of one another, "Who is exclaimed or inquired of one another, this?" "What does this mean?" "What!" "How?" "Who is she?"

"SILENCE EVERY ONE OF YOU!" thundered the amazon, bringing the loaded end of her riding-whip down upon the table with a resounding "Who is this woman," asked the Bishop? in

low whisper, of Mrs. Armstrong.
"Oh, a lunatic! a mad woman of the mountains! Arrest her!"

tains! Arrest her!"

"Hold your tongue, Mrs. Armstrong!"
shouted the giantess, raising the end of her riding whip, and making a step towards her, "I am Gertrude Lion! and you know me; and so does James Frobisher, Earl of Clonmachnois!"

does James Frobisher, Earl of Clonmachnois?"
said she, fixing her eyes on the bridegroom.
"James Frobisher, Earl of Clonmachnois,"
was standing there, giving his whole attention to
the half-fainting bride.
"Leave that man! come to me, Louise!" said
Gertrude, in a voice full of commanding tenderness, opening her arms and holding them out to
the nort bride, who with an instinctive bound the poor bride, who with an instinctive bound cleared the circle, and fell upon the broad and

sheltering breast of the amazon!

"There, there, there, there, be a good girl,"
dove-like cooed the Falcon, gently caressing her.

"It shall not be married if it does not want to!
Its Gertrude won't suffer it! Why did it not
write to its Gertrude! There! there! there! there! It shall go home to its Louis! It's Ger-trude will carry it!" said she, stroking down the bride's hair, and pressing her fondly to her bosom. "Young lady," began the Bishop, "will you

The amazon raised her imperious brow looking him steadily in the eyes, answered, "First, because I want Jamie for myself; second, because the would-be bride is the wife of another man!" "How! What!" exclaimed the Bishop.
A thrill of exclamatory astonishment

through the crowd.

"Madam, you should be very sure of what you advance!" exclaimed the Bishop with solemnity.

"Ask the bride herself! Louise! answer, I ommand you! Are you the wife of Louis Stu

t-Gordon or not?"
"Oh I am! I am! Indeed I am, the wife of Louis Stuart-Gordon!

"You hear her!" said Gertrude, triumphantly.

"She is mad! mad, I say!" exclaimed Mrs.

Armstrong, striding forward. "Gentlemen, will

none of you arrest this mad woman?"

Gertrude threw a glance of mingled triumph and defiance over the astounded crowd. Her eye lighted in its roving upon a new comer. Louis Stuart-Gordon, pale, travel-stained, and dusty,

Start-Gordon, pate, travel-stained, and dusty, stood among them.

"Take her, Louis!" exclaimed she, tossing her charge into his arms. "Take her, Louis, as my free gift, and swear by the name of Gertrude Lion, henceforth and forevermore, amen! Take her and bear her hence, for I have the Devil's own work to do now!"

And terrible was the brow that the Ger-Falcon

now turned towards the assembled company.

"Arrest her! she is mad!" exclaimed Mrs.

as on this night, when her daughter was to be wedded to an Earl. In truth, Mrs. Armstrong denounce her as having abandoned the eldest child of her husband, and as having concealed and

suppressed the will by which that child was acknowledged and constituted the heiress of the half of the Mont Crystal estate! I denounce her as having conspired against the liberty of that child,

Brutus Lion and Zoe reside at Mont Crystal;

"A word with you, Gertrude the Destroyer!" commanded the Earl of Clonmachnois, beckoning the amszon to the recess of a bay window. Gertrude, still "vibrating with the thunder" she had spent, followed him, weak as a fainting elephant! "Terrible denouncer! what have you done! Have you any proofs of what you charge this woman with?"

"Proofs! Every proof that will satisfy my own mind! None, perhaps, that would convict her in a court of justice!" "Explain!"

"Explain!"
"That little girl Zoe, the schoolmaster's adopted child, who was attached at the Lair as the property of Miss Somerville — that same Zoe was the eldest daughter of Dr. Hector Armstrong and Genevieve Somerville, his first wife by a second of the control of the contr cret marriage. This marriage was concealed to avert the anger of his father and the disinheritavert the anger of his father and the disinheritance of the son. Genevieve had no proofs of her marriage in her own possession, and the birth of her child was concealed by Harriet, her foster mother, to save the poor motherless girl from the terrible wrath of her father. This concealment was effected under circumstances inducing the suspicion that Zoe was the child of Anna and Harriet. By the machinations of Mrs. Armstrong, these circumstances were long afterwards used to procure the attachment of Zoe as a slave, in order that she might be got out of the way! This, however, in advance of my story. Soon after the birth of her child, Genevieve Somerville died suddenly, and under suspicion of poison. Soon made a will acknowledging his marriage with Miss Genevieve Somerville, acknowledging her daughter Zoe, and constituting her heiress to half his estates. He said that he was resolved to reveal the whole matter to his wife. We believe veal the whole matter to his wife. We believe that he did. But he died, and no mention was ever made of a will, and no step was taken by his widow to restore his eldest daughter to her rights. If there was a will, as we fully believe there was, Mrs. Armstrong probably destroyed it, with all that could have proved the parentage of Zoe."

"But the servant, then—Harriet! Why did she not disclose the secret?"

"Because it would have done every sort of harm, and no good. It would have covered an

harm, and no good. It would have covered an honest family with shame and confusion, without restoring Zoe to her rights."

"I do not see that."
"Do you not know, then, that, however honest Louise faded day by day. She must have taken to her bed, but that her waning strength was sustained by powerful tonics and stimulants—and still her paleness, her emaciation, was attributed to mere physical delicacy.

And young Frobisher!—if there was anything attength and beauty—this had been the strong attength and beauty—this had been the strong thus commenced the impressive marriage ceremony:

"Do you not know, then, that, however honest and good they may be, the oath of a slave or other colored person will not pass in a slave State against a white person? The disclosure would have nearly killed the proud old Major Somery tille, because he could not prove the marriage! Therefore Harriet determined to keep the secret, at least until the death of Major Somerville. You know the events that followed that death. Harriet and George were taken for debt; Zoe was attached. It was two months before Harriet and George were redeemed from prison. When astonishment, was, that Zoe had been attached, but was now at liberty. The first thing they did of circumstances, and in the mean time to be as kind as possible to Zoe. And I suppose, with their rascally prudence, they would have 'watched the course of circumstances' to this day, if I had not taken the matter up, and trusted in God

for the result!"
"Gertrude the Avenger! But this other matter of Mrs. Louis Stuart-Gordon; explain that."
"Mrs. Armstrong, through her omnipotent influence over her daughter, separated her from her husband for no other reason than because General Stuart-Gordon married a second time! After wards she effected a divorce, and would have broken her heart, and Louis's heart, and drawn you into the marriage with a woman whom you know very well you only pitied, and did not love, Jamie, if it had not been for me!"
"Gertrude the Preserver! Gertrude, I never

loved or admired you so much in all my life as this evening. Gertrude, I lay my coronet at your feet; will it please you to pick it up?"
"Your what?" exclaimed the simple amazor looking curiously around her buskins.

"Gertrude, will you marry me?" "Why, certainly—of course—what makes you ask such simple questions; and what do you suppose I came to Washington and took all this trouble for ""

pose I came to trouble for?" Frobisher lifted her hand to his lips, but Gertrude clasped her strong arms about him, and gave him a great hug, freely and heartily as if he

had been Zoe or Louise.

* * * * * * * * * * *

In the mean time a scene of death was transpiring above stairs. In a thickly curtained rom upon a stately bed, lay the wreck of the haughty and majestic Hortense Blackistone Armstrong,

and majestic Hortense Blackistone Armstrong, still in her robes of state—a magnificent ruin! The Bishop, still in his canonicals, and another clergyman of the Episcopal faith, stood on one side of the bed; a physician and a surgeon on the other; Louis Stuart-Gordon stood supporting Louise at the foot of the bed. The Bishop, summoned to the house to perform a marriage cere mony, was now reading the solemn service of th dying.

Mrs. Armstrong had never spoken, or given the

slightest sign of intelligence, from the moment of her fall. Her attack was apoplexy—a disease to which her full habit of body rendered her pecuwhich her full habit of body rendered her peculiarly liable. Terrible was the struggle between Death and the strong physical organization he had to conquer! All night long that swollen and purple face was contorted—all night long that strong body was convulsed. It was the dawn of day before that hampley face was conversed. day before that haughty face was composed—be-fore that proud form was still in the rigidity of death—before that imperious spirit had "migrated

to the great secret! Peace be with her! We do not know whether Peace be with her! We do not know whether or not she were guilty of the worst crimes laid to her charge, since nothing but strong circumstantial evidence rested against her. We heard her accusation—we heard not her defence. She was struck speechless and powerless! Let us judge her leniently, or leave her with her God!

Immediately after the funeral, Louis and Loui Immediately after the funeral, Louis and Louise Stuart-Gordon returned to the Isle of Rays. Though the papers of Mrs. Armstrong were diligently searched, no vestige of a will or of a marriage certificate, or of any other paper identifying Zoe, as the legitimate daughter of Dr. Armstrong, could be found. Her fate rested upon the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stuart-Gordon, who rosity of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stuart-Gordon, who at once acknowledged her as a sister, fand settled one-half of the Mont Crystal property upon her. Among the papers of the deceased, however, were found some letters, dated near Richmond, Virginia, and touching the health and well-being of a certain little child, Margaret, there at nurse. Simultaneously struck with a wild hope, Louis and Louise hastened to the village, and found there, with more joy than surprise, their beloved child Margaret, now a brave little girl of three years old.

It was clear that Mrs. Armstrong had practiced this deception to effect the divorce. It was not certainly known whether she ever meant to re-produce the heiress, but it was thought probable.

Six months from this time a double wedding was celebrated at the Island mansion, and the county papers the next day announced the two following marriages, one immediately under the MARRIED.

On May 1st, at the Isle of Rays, the seat of his

Louis and Louise of course remain at the Isle of Rays, with Brighty and the General. A year from this time, Wilton Lindsley and A year from this time, which Linusley and Susan Somerville were married; and in the attractive duties of wife, mother, and pastor's helpmate, for all the sorrows of her early youth, Susan Somerville found rich compensation.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

THE COMPROMISE BILL. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, July 2, 1850.

MR. PRESIDENT: If an alien in our land should chance to enter here during these high debates, he would ask whether California was a stranger and an enemy; or an unbidden and unwelcome intruder; or a fugitive, powerless and portionintruder; or a fugitive, powerless and portion-less, and therefore importunate; or an oppressor and scourge of mankind, and therefore hateful and dangerous. We should be obliged to answer, No! California yielded to persuasion, rather than to conquest. She has denounced her lin-eage, language, and ancient loyalty. She has brought us to the banks of streams which flow over precious sands, and, at the base of mountains which yield massive gold, she delivers into our hand the key that unlocks the long-coveted treas-ures of the Eastern World. California refuses only to let us buy and sell each other within her doto let us buy and sell each other within her do main, so rich in all the elements of legitimat commerce. She invites us to forego an unjust, injurious, and inglorious dominion over a caste, injurious, and inglorious dominion over a caste, and to extend the sway of peace, of arts, and of freedom, over nations beyond the seas, still slumbering under the mingled reign of barbarian superstition and unalleviated despotism. The very head and front of her offending hath this extent.

The President of the United States recommends, nevertheless, that California shall be admitted executivity with a Corporities of the

mends, nevertnetess, that California shall be admitted unconditionally, while a Committee of the Senate insist on conditions.

I prefer the President's suggestion; but not merely because it is his, although I honor his patriotism suddenly, and under suspicion of poison. Soon after that event, Miss Blackistone married Dr. Armstrong. He promised Harriet, who was in his confidence, to acknowledge and take home his daughter—a promise that he deferred to perform from time to time—in fact, he stood in awe of his wife. Finally he died without having performed his promise. Just before he was taken to his bed, he saw Harriet, and told her that he had made a will acknowledging his marriage with Miss Genevieve Somerville, acknowledging her daughter Zoe, and constituting her heiress to half ment and co

I submit, sir, that the conditions are unreasona ble, injurious, and oppressive, in regard to California. So far as they are found in the bill before us, they are, ist, the establishment of a Territorial Government in New Mexico, silent concerning slavery; 2d, the establishment of a like Government of the concerning slavery; 2d, the establishment of a like Government. ernment in Utah; 3d, a compromise of a border dispute between New Mexico and Texas. The garment of compromise, thus quilted of various fabrics with artistic skill, is ingeniously pieced out with collateral conditions in a report and two other bills concerning slavery in the District of Columbia, the recapture of fugitive slaves, and other national interests or pretensions of sla-

ery. It is not pretended that California needs aid from these conditions, nor that they can give it. California is taxed for superfluous power to draw the dependent measures into port, which other-wise would founder and be lost. This forced connection therefore hinders, and tends to defeat, the admission of California.

Why is California subjected to this embarrassment? Does she come without right? She has a treaty. Is that treaty denied or questioned? No; it is unanimously affirmed. Can California abide delay? No; her anomalous condition not merely appeals to our justice, but touches the very virtue of compassion within us. Why, then, should California be kept waiting, while we make a circuit throughout the entire orbit Were Stuart-Gordon and myself the secret of Zoe's birth. Then General Stuart-Gordon was admitted to the confidence, and he busied himself in investigating the affair. Being unable to find the clew to any other proofs but those of George and Harriet, it was deemed prudent to take no rash step in the matter, but to watch the course of circumstances, and in the mean time to be of Texas. She is guiltless equally of buving and of the confidence Texas. She is guiltless equally of buying and of selling, of holding and emancipating, of reclaim-ing and of harboring slaves anywhere. She has neither vote nor speech here, nor elsewhere, where this angry strife can be composed. She has severed at a blow, and forever, the loose political connection—the only connection she ever had, with Utah and New Mexico. The slave had, with Utah and New Mexico. The slave States indeed insist on a right to colonize new Territories with a caste. But all agree that the community in any such Territory may establish a Constitution prohibiting caste. California, colonized, has done this already, and her maturity is not well questioned, although it has been as rapid and as bewildering as the presentation of a midsummer night's dream. There is, therefore, neither community nor connection, nor even congruity, between the admission of California and the conditions demanded. It is binding Eros to Anteros — confiding youth to querulous and

Anteros — confiding youth to querulous and wrangling age—the struggling hind to ravening We were told long ago that California would save time by yielding to this most unjust combi-nation. We have seen the error of that hope. We are making the overland journey of seven thou-sand miles between the pillars of Hercules, when we might have crossed the Straits of Gibraltar,

a smooth sea, in six hours. We are told that a minority in another part of the Legislature might prevent the admission of California, and even bring the Government to a dead stand. But it must work in its own demo cratic and constitutional way, or must cease to work at all. No one nor more of the States can assume the responsibility of arresting the Government by faction. "Optimis auspiciis ca geri quæ pro reipublicæ salute gerentur, quæ contram rem-publicam ferrunter contra auspicia ferri." I submit, now, that the conditions demanded

are equally unreasonable, injurious, and oppressive, in regard to the other parties affected by the combination, viz: Texas, New Mexico, Utah, and the District of Columbia. Each of these parties ought to be regarded as

Each of these parties ought to be regarded as asking only a just award; and Congress is to be deemed ready to make a just one, and no other. Such an award can be made only by bestowing a distinct and separate consideration on each claim. The same principle of dialectic philosophy which forbids multifariousness of issues and confusion of parties in the administration of justice, condemns incongruous combinations in legislation.

The bill before us seems adapted to enable Senators to speak on one side, and to vote on the other; to comply with instructions, and to evade other; to comply with instructions, and to evade them; to vote for the line of 36° 30', and to vote against it; to support the Wilmot Proviso, and yet to defeat its application to the only Territo-ries open to its introduction. I solicit—if stronger ries open to its introduction. I solicit—if stronger language were courteous, I might demand—from the mejority here a subdivision of the bill, to enable me to vote effectually for what I approve, without voting equally for what my own judgment, concurring with instructions, condemns; and thus to place myself, where I should invite all others to place themselves, under exact and full responsibility to the States and to the people.

While I leave the interests of Texas in the care of her honorable and excellent Senators. I

full responsibility to the States and to the people.

While I leave the interests of Texas in the care of her honorable and excellent Senators, I must be allowed to think that their consent to this bill betrays a want of confidence in her claims or in the justice of Congress. A just claim ought not to need an unjust combination. Those who assume that Texas has a valid title to all of New Mexico cast of the Rio Grande, as high as the 42d parallel, will necessarily regard that State as surrendering, for a pecuniary equivalent, an extensive region, effectually secured to slavery, to the equivocations of this compromise. Those, on the contrary, who regard the pretensions of Texas in New Mexico as groundless, will as evertainly protest against the surrender of 77,000 square miles of soil, pregnant with liberty, to the harders of this adjustment. Both of these parties, I think, must agree that the United States ought not to pay Texas the equivalent unless her it it is good; and that if her title is good, then the United States have no constitutional power to buy her territory. If they may buy a part of the turbut States have no constitutional power to buy her territory of a slave State to make it free, and materially were born free, and were, by privilege above all the creatures, born to command, and not to obey earthly authority, not derived from their own consent."

If we rase all that out, and give the charter back to New Mexico, a mutilated and lifeless thing, we shall have repeated the crime of the partition of Poland, the crime of the subversion of the recent brief, but brilliant Republic of Italy; two shall have emulated the Stuart, who seized the Guelph, who interpolated taxation without representation into the constitution of Britain, and thereby lost the empire which we enjoy. Sir, it would be an act so unjust and so trynanical, that, upon the principles of our own separation from Great Britain, it would work a forfeiture of our title altogether. Hear what the good is in dispute, then the transaction change

I have heretofore said that I could vote to pay the debt of Texas, on the ground that the repudiation of it by the United States, in the agreement of annexation, was fraudulent. But Texas seems to prefer that we should buy domain and

dominion from her rather than pay her debts. She must be content, therefore, to satisfy us con-cerning the cardinal points in the bargain, viz: First. The reasonableness of the amount to b secondly. The value of the equivalent we are

Thirdly. The title of the vender. Fourthly. The use to which the territory is to

applied.

First. How much are we to pay? The sum is set down in ____, and the blank is pertinaciously kept open. "The hart Achilles keeps thicket here." A philosopher replied to a man who asked leave to see what he carried under his cloak,

Well, we are obliged to assume that Texas is to be paid more than her claim is worth, because she will not trust to a distinct and independent she will not trust to a distinct and independent negotiation. The payment is a condition of the admission of California; and thus we see Cali-fornia—the desire of the nation and the envy of the world—reduced by the Senate of the United States to the humiliation of chaffering and chev-ing with money-changers and stock-brokers, con-tinually baiting her offers with richer rewards, to obtain her admission into the United

some secured. It is as certain that Texas never conquered it, never bought it, and has no treaty concession to show for it.

But, Texas insists that she has an equitable title. She asserted, I think in 1836, by a law in her statute book, that her boundary should be the 42d parallel; that is, she declared her purpose to conquers o much of New Mexico. But she never executed, nor even attempted to execute, that purpose. She came into the United States without having executed it. Her statute, therefore, was mere brutum fulmen. The United States, in the articles of annexation, refused to commit themselves to the claim of Texas. Subsequently the United States waged war against Mexico, not for the claim of Texas, but for other causes. The war was waged to obtain satisfaction of commercial debts and indemnities for the expenses of the war. Being thus engaged in war, the United war. Being thus engaged in war, the United States accepted New Mexico and California in satisfaction of the commercial debts and expenses of the contest, after paying fifteen millions of dollars for their excess in value. Thus the United States, free from obligation to Texas, acquired the territory of New Mexico, making the conquest and paying the whole consideration alone.
The claim of Texas is as groundless in equity as by the strict rules of law. The claim of Texas is just as good to the whole of California as to

Nor is the proposition more satisfactory in regard to the purposes to which the territory is to be applied. I am satisfied that the soil of New Mexico is free soil now, by operation of unre-pealed Mexican laws. I know that it would be less surely free if this bill were passed. The bill would raise a cloud upon the question. I prefer rather to leave New Mexico as it is. New Mexico has no representative here. Every phase of this compromise exhibits a dismemberment of her territory; and yet she is to receive

no equivalent. Texas already has a vast domain of surpassing fertility. New Mexico is less expansive and comparatively sterile. This bill, nevertheless, literally applies the Scripture, "For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from he that hath not, shall be taken away even that he hath."

This perversion of right proceeds upon the ground that either New Mexico has no certain title, or that she has no political Government to defend it.

Sir. New Mexico was a distinct colony of Spain New Mexico was a State in the Republic of Mex-ico, and afterwards was a political Territory in that Republic. She was never less than that. We found her in that condition and character. She retains that character now. Only her allegiance is transferred to the United States, while some of is transferred to the United states, while some of the powers of government suspended by conquest remain in abeyance. She is a Republic according the definition of Cicero: "Res publica, res populi, populus autem, non omnis hominum cætus, quoquo modo congregatus, sed cætus multitudinis, juris con-

New Mexico has domain, population, resour-ces, and qualified dominion—arts, customs, laws, and religion. She holds these physical and moral and religion. See house these paysical and moved elements of a State subordinate to the United States, but nevertheless distinctly, and apart from all other communities. New Mexico, moreover, has framed her institutions on the principle of the common origin of man and the common gov-ernment of God. And thus she possesses the ernment of God. And thus she possesses the first, last, and chief element of democratic or republican States—impartial civil liberty—that element which favors the creation of wealth, without which a state must be powerless; the equalization of property, without an approximation to which a State is exposed to oppression; the diffusion of knowledge, without which republican institutions cannot be preserved; and the development of strength, courage, and enterprise, without which a State cannot flourish. New Mexico has adopted the system that is best fitted to maintain war, and the system that is best adapted to secure peace. New Mexico. therefore, might well have peace. New Mexico, therefore, might well have aspired, even under Mexican sway—much more may she aspire under the fostering care of the United States—to such greatness as the free States in this Union have attained — such great-ness as is attainable by only purely democratic

States.

New Mexico, pressed by the encroachment of Texas, and by the jealousy of the slave States, implores from us protection of her territory, and of her Constitution. This bill of Compromise compromises her claims by dividing her territory right and left, boldly assigning a part to undisguised slavery, and the rest insidiously to exposed freedom. Sir, if I concur in giving any Government to New Mexico, it must be as good a one as she has already. Although the drama of our conquest in Mexico falls into successive acts, conducted by different performers, it is navorthalass. ducted by different performers, it is nevertheles one whole transaction; and if this bill shall pass that transaction, so far as New Mexico is concerned, will be a conquest of a free Republic, and the conversion of it in whole or in part into a slave

What is New Mexico, that she should be thus wronged? An unoffending rival, prostrate at our reet? I pray you, Senators, for the sake, if not of justice, at least of magnanimity, to exercise your power over her by sparing her—to punish, by forgiving her the crime of loving liberty too well. Her ancient charter contains the glowing words—established by the consent of mankind as the established by the consent of manking as the foundation of all true government, which Jefferson made our own—"All men naturally were born free, and were, by privilege above all the creatures, born to command, and not to obey earthly authority, not derived from their own consent." That charter is in our hands.

from Great Britain, it would work a forfeiture of our title altogether. Hear what the good Las Casas said to the Emperor Charles the Fifth concerning these very possessions: "Notwithstanding your grant of all these countries from the Pope, and your title by conquest, you have yet no right over them, unless you do in the first place, as the principal end, regard their good. The reason is that regard is to be had to the principal end and the cause for which a superior or universal lord is set over them, which is their good and profit, and not that it should turn to their destruction and ruin; for if that should be, from the noeforward that power would be tyrannical and unjust, as that power would be tyrannical and unjust, as tending more to the interest and profit of the lord than to the public good and profit of the subjects, which, according to natural reason and the laws of God and man, is abhorred, and deserves to be

enants to admit New Mexico as a slave State, if she shall come in that character. I cannot surrender a just and benevolent purpose to arguments which knit contradictions as closely as words can lie together. I know that there are slaves at this moment in Utah; and I know, moreover, that the discovery of a few flakes of gold, or of a few grains of silver, or even of a few clumps of coal, in the unexplored recesses of New Mexico, would be followed by a new revelation of the will of the Almighty in regard to it.

Almighty in regard to it.
Sir, perhaps those who excuse this measure can sir, perhaps those who excuse this measure can point me to a tyrant who ever deprived hissubjects of what he deemed necessary for them. Nero the sum to be paid, Texas owns nearly all New Mexico; but when it comes on the domain to be obtained, it turns out that we are to cede to Texas as a part of that province to save the rest; and to pay her ten or fifteen millions to induce her acceptance of the cession. Surely, if we concede in the sum of the Roman people, when he wished they had but one, that he might destroy the body politic at a blow. Perhaps they can point me to any act conferring or declaring human rights that was not an abstraction. It was observed by one of the foundance perhaps they can point me to any act conferring or declaring human rights that was not an abstraction. It was observed by one of the foundance perhaps they can point me to a tyrant who ever deprived hissubjects of what he deemed necessary for them. Nero the Roman people, when he wished they had but one, that he might destroy the body politic at a blow. Perhaps they can point me to a tyrant who ever deprived hissubjects of what he deemed necessary for them. Nero the Roman people, when he wished they had but one, that he might destroy the body politic at a blow. Perhaps they can point me to a tyrant who ever deprived hissubjects or them. Nero the Roman people, when he wished they had but one, that he might destroy the body politic at a blow. Perhaps they can point me to a tyrant who ever deprived hissubjects or them. Nero them. Nero the Roman people, when he wished they had but one, that he might destroy the body politic at a blow. Perhaps they can point me to a tyrant who ever deprived hissubjects or them. Nero them. Nero the deemed necessary for them. Nero them. Sero them. Se

abstraction It was observed by one of the foundarceptance of the cession. Surely, if we concede to Texas the admiration her representatives require, they must admit that she knows how to coin our admiration into available gold.

The title. It is beyond dispute that the territory which Texas offers was, from time immemorial, an integral part of New Mexico, and that not an acre of it was ever in the possession of Texas. It is equally clear that the United States found it in the possession of Mexico, and conquered, and bought it, and that they hold it by treaty solemnly executed. It is as certain that Texas never conquered it, never bought it, and has no even the Constitutions of many of the founders of the founders of the Commonwealth of England, that the fers of the Commonwealth of England, that the fers of the Commonwealth of England, that the measure. If it ever shall reach the House of Representatives, its most auspicious promise there is a rejection, to be followed by a final disagreement between the two Houses. And this will be the experience is the same. There is the Colaration of these rights had always "been in terms not concrete, but abstract." Our own experience is the same. There is the Declaration of Inearly every ther measure. If it ever shall reach the House of Representatives, its most auspicious promise there is a rejection, to be followed by a final disagreement between the two Houses. And this will be the experience is the same. There is the Colaration of these rights always "been in terms not concrete, but abstract." Our own experience is the same. There is the Declaration of the instead. There is the Constitution of the instead. There is the Constitution, and that the polaritor of the interms not concrete, but abstract." There is the Colaration of the foundance.

We were driven shall except shall always "been in terms not concrete, but abstract." There is the Colaration of the foundance. If it every shall reach the House of Repromulgation of those rights always "been in terms not concrete, bu

scribed in the album of the King of Denmark:

Manus hee, inimica tyrannis,
Ense petit placidam sub Libertate quietam.

Nay, Algernon Sydney expiated with his life the offence of writing as mere abstractions the fundamental principles of our own Constitution; and among them was the Wilmot Proviso, thus expressed by that immortal patriot: "The liberty of one man cannot be limited or diminished by one expressed by that immortal patriot: "The liberty of one man cannot be limited or diminished by one r by any number of men, and none can give away

Equal justice always excites fear, and therefore always gives offence; otherwise its way would be smooth, and its sway universal. The abstractions of human rights are the only permanent foundations of society. It is by referring to them that men determine what is established because it is RIGHT, in order to uphold it forever; and what is right only because it is established, in order that they may lawfully change ii, in accordance with the increase of knowledge and the progress of rea-

The abstraction now in question is the right of all the members of a State to equal political freedom. That is the Wilmot Proviso—that is the proviso of freedom—call it by whatever name you will. If it ever was right at any time, in any place, under any circumstances, it is right always, in all places, and under all circumstances. It can be renounced safely nowhere. Certainly New Mexico is not the region, nor is here the soil, nor hers the clime, where it should be renounced. And what is your remedy? To give the form of New Mexico is the very field of the contest. If a trial after the surrender, in the State to which we surrender here, where we have all the van-tage, where else shall we find ground on which to ake resistance? We have taken a breathing spell from annexa-

sion once made, no matter how, the national instinct—an instinct fostered by Democratic sentients and sympathies, and invigorated by martial ambition—will hurry us on in a career that presents scarcely formidable obstacles. What-ever seemed attractive to the slave States in Louever seemed attractive to the slave States in Lou-isiana, in Florida, in Texas, in New Mexico, and in California, is surpassed in the valley of Mexi-co, in Yucatan, in Cuba, in Nicaragua, in Guate-mala, and in other States of Central America. There are fields native to the tobacco plant, to the There are fields native to the tobacco plant, to the rice plant, to the cotton plant, and to the sugar cane, and the tropical fruits; and there are even mines of silver and of gold. There the climate disposes to indolence, indolence to luxury, and luxury to slavery. There those who can read the Wilmot Proviso only in the rigors of perpetual winter, or in arid sands, will fail to discern its inhibition. inhibition. Our pioneers are already abroad in those inviting regions; our capital is making passages through them from ocean to ocean; and within ten years those passages will be environed. by American communities, surpassing in power and wealth, if not in numbers, the unsettled and unenterprising States now existing there. You will say that national moderation will prevent further annexation. But national moderation did not hold us back from the Mississippi, nor from the Nucces, nor from the Rio Grande, nor from even the coast of the Pacific ocean. The virtue grows weaker always as the nation grows stronger. The demand of the slave States for a divisi line of 36° 30°, or elsewhere across the continent, between slavery in the South and freedom in the North, betrays the near expectation of these con-quests. The domestic production and commerce in slaves will supplant the African slave trade, and new slave States will surround the Gulf of Mexico and cover its islands. Those new States, combined with slave States already existing, will constitute a slave empire, whose seat of commerce

on the Crescent levee will domineer not only over the southern portion of the continent, but through the Mississippi and its far-reaching tributaries, over the broad valley that stretches away from the foot of the Alleghanies to the base of the Rocky Mountains. This, sir, is the dream of the slaveholder, and this is the interpretation thereof. I know full well that it is woven of the stuff that all "dreams are made on." I know how hopeless would be the attempt to establish and to maintain such States, and an empire composed of such States. But I know that nothing seems to slavery impos-sible, after advantages already won; and that calamities, distant, and therefore derided, will not deter it from the prosecution of its purpose, or extinguish the hope of success.

constitute a slave empire, whose seat of con

There is a sound maxim which teaches that every Government is perpetually degenerating towards corruption, from which it must be rescued at successive periods by the resuscitation of its first principles and the reëstablishment of its original constitution. The blood is not more na-tive to the heart than the principle of the equal-ity of men contained in the Ordinance of 1787 to the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States confers no power upon Congress to deprive men of their natural rights and inalienable liberty. I shall, therefore, insist upon applying the Provise, not only where it is necessary to save a territory from slavery, but even where its application might be waived, as a means of preserving and renewing the Constitution itself. It cannot be bad political husbandry to stir the coath, and cannot freely must bandry to stir the earth, and apply fresh mould to the roots of the vine our forefathers planted, when its branches are spreading themselves abroad and clustering upon the States which sur-round us.

leave New Mexico in the mean time under the protection of her ancient laws, deeming her "more safe in sitting free, though without guard, in open danger, than enclosed in a suspected safety." This, sir, will be non-intervention—such non-intervention as you and I can practice and justify; not voluntary, self-imposed non-intervention, to betray or expose freedom, but compulsory non-intervention, when all intervention to save it has failed. The President anticipated that failure, through the known discordance between the two Houses of Congress, as we all might well have antiticipated it; and therefore he recommended the alternative without an unnecessary trial. It

SIF, I beg those citizens of the metropolis in the State from which I come, who have requested me to vote for this bill, to consider it in these respects, and then to "examine me, and say how look I, that I should seem to be lacking in justice and humanity so much as this fact comes to."

But it is said that the Ordinappe of 1707 is a said th

that I should seem to be lacking in justice and humanity so much as this fact comes to."

But it is said that the Ordinance of 1787 is unnecessary in New Mexico, and therefore is an abstraction, and that it gives offence.

I cannot yield implicit faith to those who assure me that peculiarities of soil and climate in New Mexico exclude slavery. They are combined with other statesmen who deny that point; and this bill concedes away the point itself. It expressly covenants to admit New Mexico as a slave State, if she shall come in that character. I cannot sur-

and New Mexico.
Such, sir, is the manner in which California

proceeding by alarms of danger to the Republic. Well, sir, California, New Mexico, Utah, the District of Columbia, were no sooner crowded and crammed into this unwieldy, rickety ark, through distrust of the customary vehicles of legislation, to weather out the dark and dangerous storm, than the storm passed away like a cloud in autumn. The ominous Kalends of June have come, and with them the extra-constitutional assemble as a Newbill having the contract of semblage at Nashville, but not its invading fleets and hostile armies. So also the crisis in the

ing of wounds which threaten its safety. It cannot be improper to apply to each of them a tent that will search it to the bottom.

The first of them is the alleged neglect to surrender fugitive slaves. This wound bleeds afresh at every return of Congress to the Capitol:

Thammuz came next behind,
Whose annual vound in Lebanon allured
The Syrian damrels to lament his fate,
In amorous dittles all a summer's day.

Sir, it is not proved here that three fugitives
year are withheld against lawful demand; nay,
think it is not proved that even one is so withheld. The value of what is called slave property, because the laws of slave States treat it as property, is not impaired one dollar. Strength, and beauty, and youth, bring their accustomed prices. What, then, is the evil? The People of the free States hesitate at the execution of the act of 1793 among them, without an adequate provision for distinguishing between the fugitive and the free citizen—between surrendering the unhappy slave, napping the still mo the alleged fugitive is conveyed! Sir, this will only aggravate the exaggerated evil. Are you, hen, prepared to confess that this proud Repub lic approaches its downfall, because a slave some-times finds a refuge under it, in spite of its laws? The next of these evils is the agitation about slavery in the District of Columbia. There are slavery in the District of Columbia. There are only a thousand slaves here, all told. The people of the free States remonstrate against their being held in hopeless bondage; but they wait patiently, until the mind of the nation can be moved to abolish it. What answer does this scheme give to these remonstrances? It proposes to remove the slave shambles across the Potomac; and, in return for that concession, exacts a guaranty of the continuance of slavery until Maryland shall consent to its abolition. Sir, this is healing the wound by plunging deeper into it the knife that made it. Shall we, then, authorize the newlyreturned minister from Russia to give to his im-perial master the gratifying intelligence that this Republic, the only counterpoise of his despotism, hastens to its fall by a cause so inadequate and so inglorious as the bare possibility that one thousand slaves may, some five, ten, or twenty years hence, be redeemed from bondage?

The next of these evils is the encroachment of
Texas upon New Mexico. Well, sir, we will

leave the Territory of New Mexico in the keeping of the President, and her free institutions to the care of her own people, until she can come here as a State and demand admission into the

The fourth of those disasters is the solitude of 10,000 Mormons in the far-off basin of the Salt Lake. But this solitude is of their own choice. They could not live under our Governments in any of our States. It is, therefore, solitude sweet-ened by independence. The remedy proposed by the compromise is to extend to them institutions the compromise is to extend to them institutions like those from which they fled. Sir, the Mormons, when they shall have gathered a population adequate to sustain a State Government, can establish one; and, in the mean time, they will be living under the protection of our arms, and enjoying the only laws they are yet prepared to endure

There is, then, only one real wound upon the

body politic—the suspense of California. This is a wound, whose pain is not relieved by anguish in any other part; and this is the very one which, with exquisite surgery, the President proposes we shall heal immediately, and by itself, alone. But it is insisted that, trivial as these disturb ances are, the country is nevertheless irritated, excited, and distracted. Sir, the country seems to me neither excited nor distracted. It is wor-ried by our own delay, and has become impatient—not impatient enough yet to approve this bill, but impatient for the admission of California alone. That is all.

Still it is replied that the slavery question must be settled. That question cannot be settled by this bill. Slavery and freedom are conflicting systems, brought together by the union of the States, not neutralized, nor even harmonized. Their antagonism is radical, and therefore perpetual. Compromise continues conflict, and the conflict involves, unavoidably, all questions of national interest—questions of revenue, of inter-nal improvement, of industry, of commerce, of po-litical rivalry, and even all questions of peace and of war. In entering the career of conquest, you have kindled to a fiercer heat the fires you seek to extinguish, because you have thrown into them the fuel of propagandism. We have the propa-gandism of slavery to enlarge the slave market, and to increase slave representatation in Con-gress and in the electoral colleges—for the bramble ever seeks power, though the clive, the fig, and the vine, refuse it; and we have the propa-gandism of freedom to counteract those purposes. Nor can this propagandism be arrested on either side. The sea is full of exiles, and they swarm side. The sea is full of exiles, and they swarm over our land. Emigration from Europe and from Asia, from Polynesia even, from the free States, goes on, and and I shall struggle to the last, to extend the Ordinance of 1787 over New Mexico. If I fail in that, I shall not then surrender it by entering into the riddling covenant contained in this bill; but shall fall back, as I did in the case of California, upon the people of the Territory, and leave New Mexico in the mean time under the protection of her ancient laws, deeming her "more safe in sitting free, though without guard, in

WASHINGTON, JULY 18, 1850. RECEIPTS .- Our system of cash payments for the Era precludes the necessity of sending receipts. The paper is stopped when the subscription is not renewed-so that the receipt of the

The story of the Mother-in-Law, which has so deeply engaged the interest of a large portion of our readers, closes this week. We have on hand several beautiful sketche

paper is enough.

from other gifted contributors.

Mr. Bingham's masterly speech, closed this week's paper, will be read with great atten-

Next week we shall publish the admirable reply of Horace Mann to Daniel Webster, with the author's latest corrections and additions.

We are sorry that we are constrained allow so little room to valuable contributors, but it cannot be helped now.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

The Funeral Ceremonies of the late President were celebrated in this city last Saturday, in a very imposing style, and with many evidences of real grief. The city was shrouded in mourning. and all places of business were closed. Throughout the country, due honors are paid to the remains of the deceased.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

Announcing in a postscript last week the decease of General Taylor, we remarked that rarely had we recorded with more grief the death of favor Slavery, none to favor Liberty; but its deany public man. We do not wish the remark to sign was to avoid agitation, and maintain the be misunderstood, and shall therefore avail ourselves of this opportunity to make a few general reflections upon the Administration of the late President, embracing specially a view of his policy in relation to the Question of Slavery.

they might affect the cause of Freedom, with par-The feelings of a partisan do not belong to ou nature. Justice to political opponents is as sacred an article in our creed, as service to political friends. It costs us no more effort to award due praise to those who differ from us, than to those with whom we agree. Truth is the exclusive heritage of no organization. Good and evil are

General Taylor was not above the average of his countrymen in intellectual capacity, or dignity of character; and the range of his political knowledge was limited. But, his judgment was good, not liable, we think, to be perverted by any strong bias. In the selection of his Cabinet, he showed more sagacity, a clearer insight into human character, than we had given him credit for. He was an honest, upright public man, national in his feelings, moderate in his views, sincerely anxious, we believe, to promote what he deemed the interests of his whole country. Though bred in the camp, he preferred peace to war, and gave ample evidence of his freedom from the spirit of aggression and conquest. That he was firm, and independent of all dictation, when he had made up his mind, we have never entertained a doubt.

His Administration on the whole was one of which Americans have no reason to be ashamed. As a general fact, the Foreign Affairs of this country have been managed with spirit, wisdom, and dignity; and the conduct of the State Department under General Taylor affords no exception. The nation never occupied a higher position abroad-a position secured by the promptness ed; the sagacity with which its interests have been provided for; the energy with which its neutrality has been maintained against a strong feeling which needed but little encouragemen from high quarters, to provoke it to acts of gross spoliation on a friendly nation.

But, there are things to be condemned, as well as things to be commended. General Taylor yielded too much to the proscriptive spirit of his party, in relation to office-holders. Many, we doubt not, were displaced for good cause, but many, we have reason to believe, fell victims to

the spirit of party. His sanction given to the appointment of Mr. Hannegan, a man every way unfit to represent the honor of the nation abroad, and whose confirmation in the Senate was effected in the most digrenutable manner, was a blot on his Adminis-

Nor can we see any reason that could justify his toleration of Mr. Crawford, as a member of his Cabinet, when he knew that he was engaged in the prosecution of a large claim against the Government. That act brought discredit upon the whole Cabinet.

In relation to the other Departments of the Government, there is little to be said. They have had neither time nor opportunity to signalize themselves in any respect.

We come now to consider the policy of General Taylor in relation to the great Question of the Day-the subject of Slavery, and its extension. This policy has been denounced by slaveholders, as hostile to their rights, and advocated by Northern Whigs as being all that Free Soil men could reasonably ask. On this assumption they raise a claim to the gratitude of the friends of freedom and an imputation against the independent course of action pursued by Free Soil men in the last Presidential canvass.

We shall examine the policy of General Taylor, its reasons and relations. If we admit that it is favorable now to the cause of Free Soil, it does not follow that it was thus favorable, when first proposed; or that the principle on which it was justified, was a safe one; or that the reasons which led to its adoption furnish ground for a claim on the gratitude of anti-slavery men; or Soil men in the last Presidential canvass was wrong or otherwise than beneficial. On the conreason of a state things brought about by circum-

Wilmot Proviso. Before the meeting of the Baltimore and Philment of the North in favor of the restriction of Slavery by positive law, was quite unanimous. and the Whig and Democratic organizations reflected that Sentiment. Those Conventions, representing the two antagonist elements of the Quesadidate identified with the opposing Principle of Non-Intervention. The Whig Convenviso, and selected as its candidate, a man un-

The policy of the Whig Convention was that changing, would become favorable to Freedom-The policy of the Wang Convention was that of evasion, and such became the policy of the party, especially at the North. Had there been no independent demonstration of the Free Sentiment and utterly distracting his party, revoke it? And yet, when we consider the exiacting tyranny of downward tendency of a party acting with such a policy? The secession of three hundred thousand voters from the ranks of the old parties, were in the section arrayed against his policy.

o maintain a profession of faith in that policy, and candidates for office to pledge themselves to its support. This secession, and the agitation from which it sprang and which it increased, produced another result, no less important. It colored the sentiments of the numerous emigrants then pouring from the States into California, and they left us deeply imbued with the Free Soil

feelings then so prevalent throughout the North.
It was easy to understand that General Taylor, elected under these circumstances, could not over look or disregard a sentiment which had exerted so much control over the politics of the country Had there been no such agitation, his feelings as a large slaveholder, and his natural associations would have inevitably led him to favor the policy of the organization of Territorial Government without the Proviso. But, elected by a party radically divided in opinion on this subject elected because he was unpledged, and aware of the deep feeling in relation to it in both sections of the country, it became a necessity with him to strike out some line of action which should preserve his non-committal attitude. The policy of vasion had been adopted by the party at Philadelphia-it must be continued. We do not be lieve the President was anxious to extend Slavery-it is folly to imagine that he wished to limit it. So far as we can learn, his eyes were never opened to the true nature or relations of the evil; and his great desire was to suppress, i possible, all controversy about it. His position was taken: Let Congress abstain from all action on the subject of the Territories, till they organ ize themselves into States. In that act they can settle the Slavery Question for themselves, and let Congress acquiesce in the settlement, whatever it may be. Such was his position. It did not sanction the Wilmot Proviso-it did not condemn it-but it waived it. It showed no disposition to

Are we uncandid and illiberal, when we say that in these reasons we find nothing to warrant any claim upon the gratitude, approbation, or confidence of the Anti-Slavery men of the country? But the position taken was made to rest upon a principle adverse to Free Soil doctrinesthe principle that, no matter what the decision of the People of a Territory, acting spontaneously in the organization of a form of State Government, may be, whether for or against slavery, Congress is bound to acquiesce in it. Against this, the Whig party in several free States had taken an apparently firm stand, but acquiescence in the position assumed by the President, necessa rily involved an abandonment of their proposed opposition to the admission of any more slave

party. It left Slavery free to push its claims;

it aimed to get round a difficulty without meet-

ing it, without regard to the consequences as

amount regard to results upon the strength and

stability of the Whig organization.

it left Freedom unprotected against aggression

Finally, the policy when first adopted, worked evil, rather than good. It paralyzed the vitality of the Whig party in the free States, so far as Slavery was concerned; it distracted its counsels; it put it out of its power to sustain with any efficiency the Wilmot Proviso. The Democratic party in the same States suffered similar distraction. Hunkers, emboldened by the quasi apostacy of the Whigs, with new hope sought to regain their ascendency, and a large portion of the Democratic party, no longer fearing Whig competition for Anti-Slavery votes, retreated from their position. The first startling evidence with which its dignity has been asserted; the the country had of the mischief wrought, was, the defeat of Mr. Root's resolution, on the organi zation of the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee on Territories to report Territorial bills with the Wilmot Proviso. To that act, and the divided counsels of the Whig and Democratic parties in the free States, of which it was the evidence and the offspring, and which resulted unavoidably from the position taken by the President, we ascribe, to a great extent, the present overbearing attitude and aggressive demands of the slaveholders. They have taken courage from the weakness and division of the North. Much of what we have since seen in Congress of the feebleness and distraction of the non-slaveholding members, and of the violence and desperate purposes of the slaveholding, we trace to that cause. Had the Whigs and Democrats of the free States maintained inflexibly and unitedly their original position, the slaveholders would have become the supporters of the policy of General Taylor, for it is substantially the non-intervention ground which they once so earnestly insisted upon. But the easy virtue of their political brethren of the free States, in waiving the Proviso, has emboldened them to demand its sacrifice-and instead of Non-Intervention on the subject, they now virtually require

> of Slavery. It will be observed that we have blamed, not so much General Taylor, as the Whig and Democratic parties. Having no principle on the subject of Slavery, having been elected as the representative of the policy of evasion in relation to it, we are not surprised that he should have taken position in harmony with that policy. He did just what might have been expected from one occupying the attitude in which his friends had placed him. But this does not excuse them for having placed him in such an attitude, for having forced upon him such a party-necessity, nor does it excuse the Whigs and Democrats of the free States for their paltering course. Whatever General Taylor might feel himself justified in doing, their duty was plain, unmistakable-it was, to sustain without flinching the time-hon-

Intervention, to open the way for the extension

ored policy of the Ordinance of 1787. By a conjunction of events, brought about in part by natural causes under the direction of an that the course of action pursued by the Free overruling Providence, and in part by the Free Soil agitation in the country, the position of General Taylor, taken for reasons having no respect trary, we may show that the position taken by to Slavery or Liberty; advocated on a principle General Taylor was adopted from motives having unsound and unsafe, and which at first worked no respect to the extension of the blessings of evil instead of good, has of late become favorable liberty; that the principle upon which it was to the cause of Freedom. The discovery of the grounded is not sound or safe; that when originally taken, it worked evil rather than good; and of emigration in the free States, adventurers from that, if it favor now the Free Soil cause, it does | which hastened to California, and obtained a conso, not by virtue of its intrinsic merit, but by trolling influence there, before the slaveholders, encumbered with their lands and negroes, had stances under the control of a Higher Power, and | time to strike their tents and set out. These free by the independent action of the advocates of the State emigrants carried with them Free Soil principles, just nourished by agitation into vigorous life. This event, and the frequent passage adelphia Conventions in 1848, the Public Senti- of the Wilmot Proviso through the House of Representatives, determined the institutions of California. When, encouraged by the Administration, she came to form a State Constitution she naturally excluded slavery-without help or hindrance from the Administration. Encourtion, Slavery and Freedom, succumbed to the laged by the same influence, the People of New former. The Democratic Convention of Balti- Mexico have also formed a State Constitution. more repudiated the Wilmot Proviso, and select- excluding Slavery; and the explanation of the latter policy is to be sought, not in any intimation from the Federal Executive, one way or the other, but tion of Philadelphia, refused to sanction the Pro- in the existing laws of the People there, their viso, and selected as its candidate, a man un-pledged on the subject, but, from his position and Slavery agitation in the United States. The inpersonal relations fairly presumed to be un- trinsic character of the position of General Taylor has not been changed by these events. It is now precisely what it was when first broached in ventions broke up the unanimity of the North, an article in the National Intelligencer, less than a and emboldened the friends of Slavery-Extension year ago. He could not certainly foresee that, in the progress of events, his position, without

tors and craters of the old parties in those States and the great Southern leader of the Whig party grateful support of the great body of the Whigs stood in open opposition to him, we cannot but award him praise for adhering firmly to his position. It was manly and honorable; and for this, and for the protection which we believe he fully resolved to extend to New Mexico, we honor his

> If this review of the conduct of the Whig and Democratic parties, and of the position of General Taylor, be just, Free Soil men will stand before the world, justified for their inflexible adherence to the policy of Slavery Restriction by positive Law; and from the past they will derive new motives to continued Loyalty to Truth, and uniform obedience to the dictates of their

GENERAL TAYLOR.

Zachary Taylor, the second son of Richard l'aylor, a colonel in the army of the Revolution. was born in Orange county, Virginia, November 1786, and died July 9, 1850, in his sixty-sixth

His youth was passed among the pioneers of Kentucky, where his taste for military life, probably inherited, was greatly stimulated. At the cement of hostilities with Great Britain, he was appointed by President Jefferson, a lieunant in the 7th regiment of infantry.

During the war, he served under General Harrison in his northwestern campaign against the Indians, and, having been promoted to a captaincy, was intrusted with the defence of Fort Harrison, with fifty men, half of them unfit for duty. A strong party of the Indians, under the Prophet, the brother of Tecumche, made a midnight attack upon it, but he was prepared, and, after a battle which lasted till six o'clock in the orning, completely repulsed them. Soon after he took a prominent part in the expedition under Major General Hopkins, against the Prophet's town, and, on his return, found a letter from Pres ident Madison conferring upon him a major's harmony, consequently the power of the Whig brevet for his gallant defence of Fort Harrison.

After the close of the war, he remained in the ervice in the West, till the year 1832, when he s promoted to the rank of Colonel. He was ordered to Florida, at an early stage of the Seminole war, and on the 25th of October, 1837, in a Mr. Webster, with his permission, announce hard-fought battle at Okeechobee, routed the Indians. For this he was honored with the brevet rank of brigadier general, and in 1838, was apointed to succeed General Jesup in the com-

and of the forces in Forida. In 1841, he was ordered to Fort Gibson to take mmand of the second department; and on the 17th of September, 1844, was directed to hold the roops between the Red River and the Sabine in eadiness to march as might be indicated by the Chargé of the United States near Texas. In 845, his forces were concentrated at Corpus

In obedience to orders, he planted his troops on he 29th of March, 1846, on the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras. Here Captain Thornton's mmand was cut to pieces by the Mexican army; and war was then declared by the Congress of the United States to exist. Next followed the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, chieved by General Taylor, over forces outnumbering his own. In the former, the Americans numbered 177 officers, and 2,111 men, against 3,000 Mexicans; and in the latter, 173 officers, and 1,700 men, against more than 6,000 Mexicans-Soon after these battles of the 8th and 9th of May, he was breveted Major General in the

United States Army. He next marched upon Monterey, arriving there assault upon it, on the 21st, and on the 23d, was forces consisted of 425 officers, and 6,220 men. His artillery consisted of one 10-inch mortar, two 24-pound howitzers, and four light field batteries of four guns-the mortar being the only piece serviceable for a siege. The town works were armed with forty-two pieces of cannon, and man-ned with a force of at least 7,000 troops of the line, and from 2,000 to 3,000 irregulars.

We find him next advancing in the interior of Mexico, at the head of 5,400 men, not more than 600 being regular troops.

"Here he received intelligence that Santa Anna was advancing on him; and he fell back to Buena Vista—a strong position between Agua Nueva and Saltillo. On the 22d of February, the battle was commenced by Santa Anna, at the head of 20,000 well-appointed soldiers. The particulars through the 23d; and, although General Taylor's defeat seemed to be inevitable, yet he succeeded by skill, and by the courage and devotion of his officers and men, in repulsing the over-whelming forces of the enemy, and throwing them back into a desert where thousands perished."

In 1847, General Taylor returned to the United States: in the spring of 1848, he was nominated by the Whigs as their candidate for the Presidency, to which he was elected in November of the same year; and on the 5th of March, 1849, he was inaugurated. Seventeen months thereafter. he who had passed unscathed through the perils of camp life for forty years, and escaped the manifold deaths of many an Indian and Mexican battle-field, is suddenly stricken down by disease, and the grave closes over the remains of the veather-beaten soldier.

"The campaigns of Mexico," says the Albany Atlas, " made many famous names, but how many untimely graves? The seeds of glory were the seeds of death, to the gallant Worth, Gaines, Kearny, Duncan, Kirby, and to the illustrious Chief of all, who has now fallen.

MR. FILLMORE.

Millard Fillmore was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7th, 1800. The father, a farmer of narrow means, was able give his son only a limited school education-At fifteen, the youth was set to learn the trade of clothier; at nineteen, he was induced by Judge Wood of Cayuga county to study law. In 1823, having been admitted to the bar, he removed to Aurora, to commence the practice of his profession. He married, in 1826, Abigail, the daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, his present wife. In 829, he was elected to the Assembly of New York, in which he held a seat three years. In 832, he was elected to the 23d Congress; in 1836, he was again returned; and, having been reëlected to the next Congress, was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1844, being the Whig candidate for the office of Governor in New York, he was beaten by Silas Wright. In 1847, he was chosen Controller of the State; in 1848, Vice President of the United States; and in 1850, by the death of President

Mr. Fillmore is a man of fine presence, much lignity, and great amenity of manners. He is an niable, excellent gentleman, and thus far, has been diligent, faithful, and efficient in the discharge of whatever public duties have devolved n him. His political principles are thoroughly Whig, and so far as we have any means of judging, his sentiments on the subject of slavery are such

as are generally prevalent in the North. He takes the Presidential Chair at a period when great sagacity, boldness, and self-reliance, are required to discharge the duties pertaining to it. Hitherto he has led a quiet life, with no other responsibilities than such as fall to the lot of a majority of public men. Unexpectedly he finds himself obliged to occupy a position from which, under present circumstances, the wisest and most laring statesman might shrink with distrust and

At such a moment, counsellors are plenty. Po litical friends and opponents volunteer a superfluous amount of advice. He is admonished by some yet, when we consider the exiacting tyranny of that the true way to save his country and glorify himself is, to select Daniel Webster for his chief minister, Henry Clay for his great Congressional thousand voters from the ranks of the old parties, on the ground of the defection of both from the cause of Freedom, kept alive the Wilmot-Proviso Sentiment of the free States, compelled the edi-

who so cordially sustained that policy; and that, to put himself under the leadership of Messrs. Clay and Webster is to consult his own selfrespect, independence, and usefulness. But we must confess ourselves skeptical on this point.

Mr. Polk was rather younger in years than Mr. Fillmore, and his experience in public affairs, no greater. When nominated for the office of President, he was not so well known as Mr. Fillmore, and he went into the office with no more prestige or influence. The leaders of the party malleable, and his political foes could hardly speak of him with respect. But, devoid as he was of genius or extraordinary ability, and laboring as he did under the great disadvantage of being comparatively unknown, he soon made himself the real head of his party, and even succeeded in compelling the cooperation of his adversaries, in carrying forward the measures by which his Adnistration was signalized. And how happened this? He was his own master—he was not afraid to take the responsibility—he was able to say

If Mr. Fillmore manifest the same governing power, the people will respect him, though some old politicians may hate him.

> For the National Era. ALL'S WELL!

The clouds which rise with thunder slake Our thirsty soils with rain; The blow most dreaded falls to break From off our limbs a chain; Our very sins and follies make

The love of God more plain;
As through the shadowy lens of even The eye looks farthest into heaven, On gleams of star and depths of blue

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT. The proceedings of Congress were interrupted

st week by the death of the President of the United States Tuesday, the 9th, Mr. Butler of South Carolina had obtained the floor, and was proceeding to make a speech against the Compromise bill, when the mournful intelligence that the President was not expected to live. The Senate immediately

adjourned. In the House, the same day, the House voted reconsider the resolutions concerning the Galphin affair, and was considering an amendment offered by Mr. Featherston, when Mr. Bayly of Virginia communicated information of the critical state of the President, and the House forthwith adjourned-the vote on the adjournment being taken, (in bad taste, we think,) by

yeas and nays. Wednesday, Mr. Fillmore, on whom had devolved the office of President, sent a message to the Senate, announcing that he should no longer preside over that body; and he also communicated to both Houses intelligence of the death of General Taylor, proposing at the same time to be resent at twelve o'clock, in the Hall of the House, o take the oath of office prescribed by the Con-

A Joint Committee was appointed by both Houses to inform the President that they would be ready at that hour. Accordingly, at the time appointed, the Senate proceeded to the Hall of

The galleries were thronged with spectators and every face wore a serious expression. In a short time, the President made his appearance, on the 19th of September. He commenced an and (the Senators and Representatives rising) proceeded down the aisle, accompanied by the about carrying the city at the point of the bayo-Joint Committee and the members of the late Cabnet, to the Clerk's table, where he took his seat The members resumed their seats; and Mr. Fillmore rose, and in a clear, firm voice pronounced the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Cranch, as follows:

oute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

He sat down a few moments, then rose, and departed from the Hall. At an intimation from the Secretary of the Senate, the members of that body next rose, and passed to their own Chamber. where they immediately organized. The whole ceremony occupied only a few minutes, but was exceedingly simple, yet impressive.

Both Houses then received a message from the President, formally announcing the decease of the proprietors are wealthy, living in a style of rude late President, and his willingness to concur in whatever measures they might deem becoming the melancholy occasion. The Speaker of the House, with a few neat remarks, laid the message before that body, and Mr. Conrad of Louisiana followed in a brief eulogium on the deceased. at the close of which he moved the usual resolutions for the appointment of a committee to meet a similar committee on the part of the Senate, for the purpose of devising suitable measures for doing honor to the memory of the late President. Appropriate speeches were then made by Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts, Mr. Baker of Illinois, Mr. Bayly of Virginia, Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, Mr. John A. King of New York, Mr. McLane of Maryland, and Mr. Marshall of Kentucky; after which, the resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

Similar ceremonies took place in the Senatwhich was addressed by Mr. Downs of Louisiana Mr. Webster of Massachusetts, Mr. Pearce Maryland, Mr. King of Alabama, and Mr. Berrien of Georgia.

Thursday, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Dickinson of New York, (all things having been previously arranged,) elected the Hon. Wm. A. King, Senator from Alabama, President pro tem. of the Senate; and also received the report of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the Funeral of the President. A similar report was received in the House, and both Houses adjourned till Saturday, when they again met, for the purpose of proceeding in procession to the President's Mansion, to pay the last honor to the remains of its late inmate.

THE DEMOCRATS OF OHIO held a State Conven tion at Columbus, Ohio, July 4th, to nominate a candidate for member of the Board of Public Works. No resolutions were passed in favor of the Compromise, but the Convention adopted with unanimity the following:

"Resolved, That we hail with high satisfaction the action of the people of California and New Mexico, in the formation of Governments for them selves, and we insist on their admission into the Union, with the Constitutions they have adopted, without delay."

THE NORTH STAR, published by Frederick Douglass, formerly a slave in Maryland, is an honor to the colored people. We do not think his sentiments always just, or his measures always expedient, but no one can help respecting the spirit and talent with which his paper is conducted.

THE LIBERTY MEN of New York, who decline uniting in the Free Soil movement of 1848, as sembled in Convention at Syracuse in the early part of this month, and nominated the following For Generacy Ww L. CHAPLIN, of Albany.

For Canal Commissioner-JOHN C. HARRINGTON Oswego. For Prison Inspector-DAVID PLUMB, of Trov We intend to give more of the proceedings

For Lieut. Governor-Jos. Plumb, of Erie co.

LAST WORDS OF GENERAL TAYLOR.—The folwing are stated to be the last words of General Taylor : "I am ready for the summons. I have endeav

ored to do my duty. I am sorry to leave my old friends? THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION of Ohio has djourned to meet on the first Monday in De

In our last number some errors escaped notice, which our correspondent asks us to correct. In the article entitled "El Dorado," for "Chaumong" read "Chamouni," for "in involuntary joy" read "an involuntary jig," for "were a relish" read "have," &c. The extract from Bayard THE MYSTERIES OF THERE CITIES: Boston, New York Taylor, on the subject of Labor, commences at the sentence: "It will appear natural," &c., and the passage preceding belongs to the reviewer.

In "The Optimist," for "the hundred pages of Steele Hazzlitt" read "the kindred pages of Steele Hazlett," &c.

NEW MEXICO-ITS POPULATION.

The timely movement of the people of New Mexico, by which they have placed themselves in the position of State sovereignty, enabling them to demand as their constitutional right admission into the Union, on a footing of equality with the other States, seems to give entire satisformer class of opponents openly deny the right of the people of New Mexico to exclude slavery. The latter are not exactly prepared to take this ground, and are under the necessity of present ing objections to the admission of the new State. drawn from the character of its population. Accordingly we are told, by men professing to be the advocates of ultra democracy and the largest liberty, that the Indian and Mexican voters of New Mexico are unfit for political freedom, and the exercise of the rights of self-government.

The delegate from New Mexico, H. N. Smith estimates the population of the Territory in round numbers at 80,000. Of these, some 15,000 are the descendants of the Aztecs, the semi-civilized founders of those ancient cities, the ruins of which, scattered over Mexico, attest their original splendor and the skill of their artificers. They are the best farmers of New Mexico, living in compact villages, surrounded by fruit trees, gardens, and great fields of corn and melons. The report of Lieut. J. W. Abert, of his "Examination of New Mexico, in the years 1846-'47," gives minute descriptions of some of the principal two to three stories high, firmly constructed of sun-dried bricks, or rough stone, plastered with born in England. clay or the glittering white of selenite. Each village has its church, its padre, an alcalde, or chief the heroine is a Jewess; so the authoress probanagistrate. The inhabitants are industrious, eaceable, and kind-hearted. They are lovers of lowers and fruit trees, and Lieut. Abert says that he could at first sight distinguish an Indian from Spanish town, by the green clump of tree which enclosed it. They raise large numbers of the common domestic fowls, and, like their Aztec ancestors, have a fancy for taming birds. In dress and appearance they scarcely suffer in comparison with their Castilian neighbors. Col. Emory, in his report to the Secretary of War of his Explorations in New Mexico, gives the portrait of an Indian woman, painted from life, in the parlor of the Indian alcalde of Isoletta. It is a picture of remarkable beauty; the figure full and gracefully moulded, and the features delicately chiselled. The women are very tolerable house wives, and our officers, who during the late war had occasion to partake of their hospitality, speak of their well-loaded tables, their sponge-cakes fine wheaten loaves, and domestic wines.

These Pueblo Indiana were the first to welcon the American troops to New Mexico. They disliked the Mexican rule, as it constantly reminded them of the days of the Conquest and the subjugation of their ancestors. Colonel Emory does not hesitate to pronounce them "the best and most peaceable citizens of New Mexico." It would certainly be a most ungrateful return to these people, if their State should be denied a that they are unworthy of the rights of citizen

As to the Mexican or Spanish part of the popuation, they are, to say the least, quite as well fitted for the duties and responsibilities of State government, as the old inhabitants of Louisiana and Florida, when those States were received into the Union. They are not an enterprising, hard-working people-the majority content themselves with the simple necessaries of life-they It is a delightful story by Berthold Auerbach. have neither the thriftiness nor the shiftiness of Yankees. They have few books and no newspapers. Yet they are by no means deficient in ne rudiments of education; each village has its padre, more or less learned, and Lieut. Abert says it is rare to find a New Mexican boy or girl who is unable to read. Many of the old landed magnificence; exhibiting upon their tables massive silver plate, the product of New Mexican mines and the work of New Mexican artisans. and hanging their walls with mirrors and paintings. Their sons are educated in the United States or Mexico. Several have graduated at the St. Louis college. Some of their private residences are spacious, and not without architectural pretension. That of Senor Ortero, at Peralta, has a front pertail or piazza of five bundred feet in length. At Peralta, Albuquerque, El Paso, Padila, and Bernallilo, our officers found polite and in elligent society. All classes are courteous and civil in their social intercourse; crimes of the highest degree are unfrequent, but, as in all parts of Mexico, gaming is a prevalent vice. In the northern part of the Territory there is a good deal of ntemperance, and the famous Taos whiskey is too freely used. Lower down, the light, delicious wines of El Paso are in common use. Th Americans who visit them have the reputation of hard drinkers, and when Col. Emory, on one ocasion, declined the proffer of a bottle of whiskey, the astonished Mexican exclaimed, "What! no whiskey! Then you are no American!"

To the restless, unsatisfied, grasping Anglo-Saxon, the careless ease and listlessness and simple pastoral habits of the New Mexicans are well calculated to awaken a feeling of contemptuous superiority on the part of the former. But it may be a uestion, after all, whether the dolce far niente, the miet indifference of the one is not as productive happiness as the goading irritability and habitual unrest of the other.

Every year, the tide of emigration setting to wards us from the old world, brings to our shores the poor, the ignorant, and vicious, in numbers far greater than the entire population of New Mexico. These are incorporated into our body politic, and, in the new States and Territories speedily become voters. We would not, if we ould, close our ports against them, and refuse them an asylum in our broad territory. But who would not prefer to the refuse and squalid overplus of crowded European cities, and the annual disgorgements of their jails and work-houses, the quihome-loving, and pastoral people of New Mexico, who for the last quarter of a century have exer cised the rights of citizens of a republic, and whose insulated position, if it has deprived them in some measure of the benefits of the gen eral progress of civilization, has at the same time preserved them from some of the worst vices which that civilization has carried in its

But, as things are, what avail all facts and as uments on this point! Is it not manifest to the risdom of this great Republic, in Congress assemhlad, that these New Mexicans are incapable of duly appreciating our cherished institutions, insmuch as they have prohibited forever domestic slavery in their State Constitution? They have left out the key of the arch, they have rejected "the corner-stone of the republican edifice." They need to wait yet longer in Territorial limbothe beard of their democracy has grown to cover the shame and folly of their anti-slavery partialities. Their task just now is plainly that which Senator Webster has assigned to Massachusetts. They must "conquer their prejudices."

Whenever they shall have accomplished this, and are ready to present themselves at the door of the Union with a Constitution modelled after that of Senato Constitution modelled after that of the struck her on the head and face repeatedly, but fortunately his blows took no effect beyond a demolition of her bonnet. The Queen appearant which Senator Webster has assigned to Massachusetts. They must "conquer their prejudices."

Whenever they shall have accomplished this, and are ready to present themselves at the door of the Union with a Constitution modelled after that of Union with a Constitution modelled after that of South Carolina, they will find their present opponents transformed into chivalrons friends, with whom a recognition of the rights of the pe-

culiar institution will prove as potent as the "open sesame" of Ali Baba did to to the Forty J. G. W.

LITERARY NOTICES.

and Philadelphia. By Augustine J. H. Duganne. Th Petersons, Philadelphia. For sale by J. Shillington

This is, in some respects, a clever production but written too much in the Ingraham and Lippard style for our entire approbation. We fear that Mr. Duganne is doing great injustice to his real poetical talent, and what has ever seemed to us his high moral sense, by countenancing a vitiated taste, in writing such books as the Secret Guilt, The Illegitimate, and the one before usbooks whose very titles condemn them.

One of two things may be assumed in regard to the writer who minutely investigates and boldly unveils the mysteries of vice and crime; if he knows by observation and experience that these things faction to all save the slavery-propagandists of are true, he is scarcely fit society for us; if he the South and their allies at the North. The imagines and misrepresents, we'll have none of

NORMAN LESLIE. A Tale by C. G. H. New York: D. Ap pleton & Co. For sale by Farnham, Washington, D. C. This is a well-told and interesting story of the Reformation. The scenes are laid at the Courts of Scotland, England, and France, in the sixteenth century. To prepossess our readers in favor of this historical romance we have but to say, that among its fine gallery of characters, are Mary of Guise, Mary of Scotland, Lady Jane Grey, Edward VI, Catherine de Medicis, and John Knox.

THE VALE OF CEDARS: or, The Martyr. By Grace Aguilar D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale as above. This is one of the best works of this graceful and popular writer. It is prefaced by an interesting memoir of the authoress, who died at Frank

fort about three years since. Grace Aguilar (a real name, by the way,) was still youthful at the time of her death, and seems to have been a most beautiful and loveable char acter. She was a Jewess, and, like the noble Rebecca of Scott, a firm and fervent believer in Pueblos or Indian towns. The houses are from the grand and melancholy faith of her fathers. Miss Aguilar was of Spanish descent, though

> The Vale of Cedars is a romance of Spain, and bly wrote con amore.

ELOISE: or, The Unrevealed Secret. A Tale by Jalv D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale as a Into this book we have as yet merely dippedeading here and there a page of dialogue, or bit of description. This much we like. The book looks interesting, decidedly; and we hope, ere long, to get time to do better justice to its nerits-that is, if we find, on closer examination,

SIBBON'S DECLINE AND FALL: with Notes by Milma New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by France Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

Volume second of this neat, convenient, an cheap edition of a standard work, has been laid upon our table. Having noticed the work on the reception of the first volume, we need say nothing more now, than that it will be completed in six duodecimo volumes.

THE DALTONS: or, Three Roads in Life. By Charle We have received the second part. It is good reading, as might be expected, coming from the

NTRODUCTORY LESSONS ON CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES. BO ton : Crosby & Nicholls. This little work is designed to present in a simple, concise form, adapted to the comprehension of children, the evidences of Christianity. is said to be the work of Archbishop What ley, although it originally appeared in England mist party held the balance of power, and divided monymously. It is republished from the tenth English edition.

THE PROPESSOR'S LADY. The Harpers, New York. Fo This is one of Mary Howitt's charming trans lations, through which she is making us ac quainted with the literature of Northern Europe.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI

A closely printed publication of more than 150 pages. It chronicles in a very instructive way all the important events of the Anti-Slavery cause during the last year. Southern men who would obtain a just conception of the nature, workings, and results of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country, ought to procure a copy of this report. It is from the pen of the indefatigable and philanthropic Lewis Tappan.

DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS' ENGINE WORK AND EN NEERING. Oliver Byrne, Editor. New York: D. Apple ton & Co. For sale by Farnham, Pennsylvania aven

We have already reneatedly called attention this work. The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and

thirteenth numbers have reached us. THE EXECUTIVE AND NEW MEXICO.

As considerable anxiety prevails in the con munity for authentic and exact information as to the action of the Administration on the New Mexican question, we make the following state

The Constitution of the State of New Mexico was received at Washington on Sunday, and at night a Cabinet meeting was held at the house of the Secretary of State. The President had been confined to his bed since the 4th inst., or the meet ing would have taken place at the White House
A majority of the Cabinet manifested the determination to stand by New Mexico and her admission into the Union with her prescribed boundaries, under all circumstances and at all hazards This determination would probably have create the necessity for a slight reorganization of the Cabinet by the resignation of two of its members even had the late President been spared us. Ger Taylor had undisguisedly given his ultimatum tr some Southern gentlemen who had called upon him in anticipation of the State of Texas march ing troops into New Mexico to enforce her juris-diction over portions of that Territory. He was resolved to protect New Mexico with force should it become necessary, without any regard to ulterior consequences. The military posts in that vicinity were to be strengthened, with

FOREIGN ARRIVAL.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday Morning, July 11, 1850. The Hibernia arrived at 6 o'clock this morning

and sailed at 7½ o'clock—wind southeast.

It is said that Gen. Narvaez has had a warr iscussion with the Ambassador of the Unite States, in which he expressed the astonishmer and regret of the Spanish Government that the Government of the United States had not prevented the expedition of Lopez from being prepared in the States, but had allowed it to depart with In the States, but had allowed it to depart with the object of attacking Cuba.

It is also reported that the Spanish Minister has addressed a warm remonstrance to Washing-ton, embodying the views of the Spanish Govern-ment, and that this note is not written in a very

The chief feature of the news of the week is the debate in the House of Commons relative to the policy of the Ministry on the Greek question, and the committing of the cowardly assault on the

Queen by a man named Plato, formly an officer in the tenth Dragoons. The offence was commit-ted against Her Majesty in the following manner: Shortly after 6 o'clock, on Thursday evening, Her Majesty was leaving Cambridge House in company with Prince Albert, when from among the crowd assembled to witness her departure a man walked out with a walking-cane in his hand and made an assault on the person of Her Majesty. He struck her on the head and face repeatedly,

both parties, till Friday, when a division was ordered, and resulted in a majority of 46 for Minis-ters, in a House of 584. This vote is said not to be a fair index of the state of public feeling in England, as the deepest intrigues are on foot to com-pel the present Ministry to resign. Lord Pal-merston's speech in vindication of his conduct is said to have been especially brilliant. According to Mr. Gladstone, from the dark of one day to the dawn of another day, he made a gigantic inte

ual and physical effort.

Through the kindness of Captain Long, of the Hibernia, we have a telegraphic despatch from

London of Saturday morning, announcing the arrival of the Overland Mail, with Bombay dates of the 25th of May.

At Benares upwards of 1,000 persons have lost their lives by the explosion of a magazine-boat loaded with 3,000 barrels of gunpowder. A whole

fleet of thirty boats were destroyed, and immense damage was done to the town near which the ex-plosion took place. Commercial advices represent business as very

dull. The season is considered closed. No marine FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, June 27, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

The exciting question, "how much money shall the Prince President get?" has been decided after a great deal of manœuvring of parties, and thousands of newspaper paragraphs. The President has got of course all he asked, and what is a little strange, more too. His first demand was for an increase of 2,400,000 francs, which added to his present salary would make just three millions. But, out of this sum, he agreed to pay his own expenses of every kind. His friends of the Assembly have imagined a cunning nominal reduction of the amount granted to 2,160,000 francs, but this does not include the expenses of keeping in order the Elysée or other palaces the President may see fit to inhabit. These expenses are left to the Minister of Public Works, who may make them as high as he pleases. They have already amounted to nearly a million. The Prince has now a snug place. He has a good salary, the privilege of giving in charity as much as he pleases, from twenty millions deposited in the Treasury for the purpose, that of taking game, fruits, and other products of the national domain, and that of inhabiting any palace he may think proper, and of ordering what repairs he may think proper, all at the public expense. Besides, he has the sweet assurance that the present Assembly will grant him more money, should he ask it. Louis Bonaparte's success has made nonsense of Shakspeare's question, What's in a name? It will never be asked again-for a name has changed the moneyless adventurer of 1848, into a Prince President,

great French nation. The effect on the people of the late discussion will be to cure it of its stupid admiration for the name of Bonaparte. Stupid, I say-for what did the great Emperor do to compensate his country for the lives of two millions of her children, for the destruction of her commerce, and the perversion of her sentiment of patriotism? It may be affirmed of Napoleon, that not a single one of his political combinations was ever strong enough to stand before a breath of wind. His part in the code which goes by his name was too insignificant to entitle him to praise for it. In short, "the thunderbolt in war" was a most energetic, indefatigable, and short-sighted dictator in time of peace. He has bequeathed to France several disagrecable legacies, and among them his nephew. But the latter will satisfy France with the race, and the Napoleon family will be treated, as Plato said he would treat poets in his republic-crown them with laurels, and conduct them politely to

with resources bounded only by the credit of the

the frontier. The vote was a close one. A majority of fortysix was a poor triumph for the Executive. But so as to permit the bill to pass by a small majority. The object of all the old parties was to discredit the President before the people; in this they have ucceeded perfectly.

A short and decorous debate preceded the vote. The opposition was not as noisy as usual. General Changarnier interposed at the last moment in a vigorous speech in favor of the bill, exhorting the Assembly to give nobly, and simply what was asked. This speech afforded a pretext to memhers to vote for the bill. Some pretended to see in it a menace of civil war, others of a resignation of the President, and others of Changarnier's determination to put his sword at the service of the President in the case of a refusal by the Assembly. Since the vote, the Orleanist and Legitimist papers have reiterated that their parties would have voted in mass against the bill, if it had not been for the speech of General Changarnier, who condescended to protect the President in this money affair. The organs of the Elysée do not accept this interpetation, but claim that the Assembly has granted a civil list to Louis

Bonaparte as it did to Louis Philippe. M. Fould, the Minister who presented the bill, and said Louis Napoleon was the "second Providence" of France, had reason to be emphatic; for it appears he had volunteered to take up Louis Napoleon's outstanding bills to the amount of twelve hundred thousand francs. But he could afford very well to lose this sum, for his banking house is very wealthy, and makes immense profits

in speculations at the Exchange. One of the stormiest debates of the Assembly took place yesterday in relation to another money affair. The Minister of Public Works has been spending nearly four millions without being authorized by law. For instance, more than 36,000 francs on the Assembly Hall, nearly 72,000 to prepare a hall in which the ceremony of taking the oath of the judges to the Constitution might be performed, and nearly 606,000 to fit. up the Elysée for the reception of the President. The rest has been spent in beautifying various palaces, which were good enough for Louis Philippe, but not for the Republic. The Minister had never thought worth while to ask the consent of the Assembly to these expenses. In America, we should say that this was a dilapidation of the public funds, leaving Galphin claims in the shade; but the Assembly thought it all right, and sanctioned it after an impassioned debate of more than three hours. All parties were violent, noisy, and insulting, but, as usual, the weaker party went to the wall. Several members of the opposition, and, among them, M. Emile de Girardin, were called to order, and M. Valentin was called to order, censured, suspended for three days, deprived of half a month's pay, and, to annihilate him, the Government will post up, at his expense, in his district, a thousand placards announcing his disgrace to the public. His offence was telling M. Dupin, that model of partiality in the Speaker's chair, that it was unbecoming in him to call out, in a public sitting, to the Right. "Let them (the Left) alone until their interruptions assume their ordinary character!"

Since the name of M. de Girardin has been nentioned, I will add that his entrance into the Assembly has been the signal for new attacks on him. Newspaper paragraphs and abusive pamphlets are rained on his devoted head. These are all owing to the pen or agency of M. de Forcade, a gentleman attached to the editorial corps of La Patrie, and liberally salaried to write down M. de Girardin. Forcade does scarcely anything else, but Girardin appears to care as little for his attacks as Gulliver did for the arrows of his Lilliputian assailants. A report says that the new member has had his card struck off with his title in full, and the addition of the words, "Last

choice of Universal Suffrage." The other proceedings of the Assembly would not be interesting to your readers. Last week, the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced the conclusion of the Greek difficulty on the basis of the acceptation of the treaty of London, for all stipulations not yet performed. This ends the come dy which has been played off by the French Cabnet, partly to divert public attention from the electoral law, and partly to pave the way to an open alliance with Russia, and the overthrow of the Whig ministry in England. We must admit that the French diplomatists have played their

parts pretty well. The particulars of the Greek difficulty have not been discussed in this corres-pondence, because they were of no importance. Your readers cared little about knowing the value of M. Pacifico's frying-pans. The connection of the Greek question with the general policy of European Powers, and the bearings of the law of nations on the doctrine asserted by England, are the points which merited attention, and these have

The miraculous change in Louis Philippe's The miraculous change in Louis Philippe's health, predicted two weeks ago, has not failed to take place. MM. Thiers, Guizot, Duchatel, and the other pious pilgrims to the bedside of their dying master, were received by him with great affection. Their presence restored him to perfect health. The particulars of the visit of M. Thiers have transpired, through the friends of that adroit gentleman. Louis Philippe rose to receive adroit gentleman. Louis Finispe rose to receive him, threw his arms about his neck, kissed him, and wept. For some minutes, he was unable to speak. After this affecting scene, which must have melted into tears the hardened pilgrim him-self, though he doesn't own it, the two drew their chairs up close together, and conferred on what was best to be done for France. The ex-King thought that "the safety of France lay in the ion of the two branches of the house of Bourben, and the union of all the monarchical parties." M. Thiers says that he agreed in this with him, but thought the time not yet come. The King replied, that something should be done to "hasten the coming of the time." But M. Thiers thought not. Such is M. Thiers's own account union of the two branches, but are quite in the dark as to what was done. This negotiation is no doubt in progress, but it will take some time to arrange the share of the spoils to fall to the lot of each one of the princes concerned. When they are all satisfied, France will have something to ay in the matter. But the Orleanists are straining every nerve to get things ready for the advent of a prince—disarming the people, keeping up heavy budgets, and granting civil lists. In a few weeks, the Assembly will be adjourn-ed for a month or two of the hot weather, and

there may be a dearth of political news. But do not imagine there will be a cessation of political not imagine there will be a cessarion of pointain activity. The royalist parties are now discussing the propriety of making an effort in the Departmental Councils to get these bodies to petition for the instant revision of the Constitution. It is hable this will be attempted, for the present members of the Assembly dread going before the people for another election. Now is the time to act. If the Councils are not made to speak this year, next year it will be too late. The fatal 1852 will come upon them. 1852 will come upon them before they are aware, and the popular indignation sweep them from their posts. Last year, M. Dufaure was in power, and prevented any movement in the Councils M Baroche favors the movement, and will forward it as much as possible. The intrigues of party are becoming more active than ever. Im-pediment after impediment to a restoration has een removed. The law against the press will be passed shortly, and then the coast will be entirely clear. The year 1952 is the turning point of French history. That once safely passed, France will be on the high road to republicanism.

The New York papers and your London exchanges will being you the sourcilous attack of

changes will bring you the scurrilous attack of Le Constitutionnel on the United States, and a more moderate one of L'Assemblée Nationale. As both these papers are organs of the Administration, the articles may indicate the position France intends to take in the negotiations of the United States with Spain in relation to the 103 prisoners of the Lopez expedition. The first-named sheet calls us pirates and protectors of bucaneers, and calls on all civilized nations to join in putting an end to the state of things which now exists. The United States, it says, permits gangs of pirates to organize themselves in her boundaries, for the robbery of other nations; and when the latter strate, our Executive says he regrets it, but can do nothing, nor will he permit anything to be done, to prevent the organization. And if any be done, to prevent the organization. And if any of the bucaneers are captured, quick, our Government claims them as her citizens. The same article speaks of our statesmen at Washington as not having intelligence enough to understand the bearings of such a claim, and calls our Govern-ment a "fantastic" one. You need not be sur-prised if France and England should both protest against the claim of the United States. The feeling in high quarters here is decidedly unfa-Crown, they should take into their calculation the fact that the forces of both England and the fact that the forces of both England and France will probably be employed against them. No; the time for Cuba is not yet. We ought to have that island, which commands the mouth of our Gulf, but we must have free institutions first, and be strong enough to maintain ourselves in diplomacy or on the high seas against the combined navies of Europe. The People of the United States are apt to forget that they are looked on with jealousy by all the Governments of Europe, and with dislike and contempt by the privileged classes, who see in the growth of the United States a future powerful ally of the spirit of insubordination in Europe. Our remoteness and our scrupulous abstinence from taking sides in The immigration to the Territory has fully our connection with European politics has com-menced, and cannot be broken off. Steam and commerce have brought Europe and America to-gether; our country is the asylum of the oppress-ed of the Old World; our territory is immense, and invites emigration from Europe; and if we don't free the slaves of our own country, we sym-pathize with the oppressed in foreign lands, and, if they are of the orthodox complexion, receive them with a hearty welcome. We must then rec-oncile ourselves to having hard rubs with the

European Governments, and we may have one of them in the present difficulty with Spain. What makes the article more significative is, What makes the article more significative is, that it was written by Granier de Cassagnac, an able man, formerly supporter of the Guizot Ministry, but who is now handsomely pensioned by Louis Bonaparte to sustain his cause. He is said to receive his inspiration directly from the Elysée, and to write only on subjects suggested to him. If this be the case, the article may be looked on as embodying the views of M. Louis Bonaparte himself. M. Cassagnac is what is called "a valuable Louis Bonaparte to sustain his cause. He is said to receive his inspiration directly from the Elysée, and to write only on subjects suggested to him. If this be the case, the article may be looked on as embodying the views of M. Louis Bonaparte himself. M. Cassagnac is what is called "a valuable friend" M. Guizot set up a newspaper for him, called L'Epoque, and the friends of the Minister subscribed for a million of stock. The paper broke down, owing to the extravagance of its directors, who lived like princes, and gave as good dinners as the President himself. It injured the cause of Louis Philippe by its violence. M. Casdinners as the President himself. It injured the cause of Louis Philippe by its violence. M. Cassing as figured in one of the disgraceful affairs of dilapidation of the public funds so common in the latter part of the reign of Louis Philippe. It seems that M. Duchatel, then Minister of the Interior, not willing to give Cassenge a house. seems that M. Duchatel, then Minister of the Interior, not willing to give Cassagnac a hundred thousand francs out of the treasury, as a bonus for his services, presented him the direction of one of the principal theatres, which M. Cassagnac sold, the same day, for the above sum. Half of the money was paid down, and a note given for the other half. Time send on and the money was paid to the mo money was paid down, and a note given for the other half. Time sped on, and the purchaser refused to pay the note, not believing that Cassagnac would have the effrontry to sue on it, and bring the affair before the public. He was mistaken. The whole affair came before a jury, and Cassagnac was forced to explain how and why M. Duchatel gave him the direction. He recovered his money, and M. Duchatel kept his post, spite of the attacks of the opposition. This little history throws a flood of light on the corruptions of that Court. When the Revolution came, M. Casthat Court. When the Revolution came, M. Cassagnac retired for a little while from public view, but he soon returned, and offered his pen to the highest bidder. There are many like him in the Parisian press—men of talent, who will edit you, with equal spirit, a Government or an opposition paper. They are the Swiss mercenaries of Governments. Such is the man chosen by Louis Napoleon to advocate his cause in the Constitutional.

ranger. They are the Swiss mercenaries of Governments. Such is the man chosen by Louis Napoleon to advocate his cause in the Constitutionnel.

The local news of Paris is not very interesting this week. Arrests are going on as usual, and the Government press insists every morping that an important conspiracy has been discovered somewhere. But their assertions have ceased to interest the public, as the prisoners are always set free after a few days' detention. An editor has been condemned this week to four years' imprisbeen condemned this week to four years' impris-onment and ten thousand francs fine, for some article which the public had quite forgotten.

article which the public had quite forgotten.

The case of Libri, an eminent literary man and member of the Institute, has just been tried. The case made a good deal of noise in 1848. Libri availed himself of the free access given him to the public libraries, to steal the valuable works and manuscripts. His depredations were complained of as early as 1845; but, as he was a fast friend of the Government, they were winked at. Just after the February Revolution, Libri got warning of what was coming, and fled. The Provisory Government ordered his house to be searched, and found in it books and manuscripts to the value of six hundred thousand francs. Libri got safe into England, where he published a book to defend himself. He did not deny taking the books, but claimed that, as member of the Institute, one of his privileges was to take books from the public libraries. As for those he had sold to libraries in Eugland, Germany, and Italy, he had done wrong to sell them, but had only followed the example of hundreds of other eminent men in France and elsewhera, who had stolen as many as he. He was condemned to several years' imprisonment and to pay a fine.

Mazzini, the Roman triumwire is said to have

Raveaux did not permit his removal. Spite of this, the prefect ordered him to quit Strasbourg immediately, and sent him to the frontier, es-

immediately, and sent him to the frontier, escorted by the gendarmerie.

The postage is to be increased here on the 1st July. Instead of 4 and 8 sous, it is to be 5 and 10. We have the same heavy rates of postage to pay for American letters and newspapers. Those sent by the new line of American steam vessels, and pre-paid in America, cost just as much in Paris as those sent by the English boats, and not pre-paid. This is a sharp trick played on us by Johnny Bull, who is a deal "cuter" than his Yankee son Jonathan Our legation here is attempting to remedy this matter. empting to remedy this matter.

M. Lamartine has sailed for his possessions in

Asia Minor. He intends to plant an agricultural colony on them: The Sultan has made a similar grant of land to the Italian Princess, Belgiojoso, for the benefit of the Italian exiles. The land lies on the Gulf of Nicomedia.

lies on the Gulf of Nicomedia.

Catholic miracles continue to multiply. The one at Fazombrone takes the palm this week. A bust of the Holy Virgin frowned and scowled at a skeptic, and the poor fellow was so terrified that he fell down on his knees and took to praying. Five priests certify to the fact, and compare the skeptic to Saul of Tarsus. Are the United States favored in this way?

The news from Rome is unimportant. That from Germany is that the Constituent Assembly

from Germany is that the Constituent Assembly of Hamburg and the Chambers of the Duchy of "hasten the coming of the time." But M. Thiers thought not. Such is M. Thiers's own account of the interview. The public thinks that this Congress of St. Leonard was held to negotiate the union of the two branches, but are quite in the

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

ST. ANTHONY FALLS, June 8, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

I owe you an apology for my delay in writing but the numerous cares, duties, and labors neces-sarily attendant on a settlement in a new country, will, I trust, excuse me from the charge of neg-lect. The experience of the past winter and spring has served to render me still better satis-fied with the country I have chosen for my home. Though the winter was somewhat colder than I Though the winter was somewhat colder than I had been accustomed to, it was uniform, and far more pleasant than the frequent changes and damp atmosphere of a warmer climate. And then the cold weather of winter is more than compensated by the uniform mildness and warmth of summer. Since the last snow had disappeared in this initial than here here snows a foot and a summer. Since the last snow had disappeared in this vicinity, there have been snows a foot and a half deep in various parts of New England and New York; and we learn that in central New York they had a snow storm, and ice frozen to the thickness of window glass, on the 18th of May, while we have had no frosts since the 8th of May, and then a very light one. Yet the season is said to be later a very light one. Yet the season is said to be later here than it was last year. On the 8th of June, last year, they had, in this vicinity, ripe straw-berries in great abundance; but now they are just beginning to ripen. The prairies in some places are literally covered with them. During the month of May, the weather was

outed dry, and vegetation came forward but slowly. Since the first of June, however, we have had frequent showers, and the growth of every kind of vegetation has been truly astonishing. I never saw such rapidity of growth in any country. Crops of all kinds look well; and the country, as a whole presents the most layely appearance. as a whole, presents the most lovely appearance

We have had several steamboat arrivals at this village the present season, which has demonstra-ted the practicability of steamboat navigation to within a quarter of a mile of the Falls. Others are expected soon, and it will be but a short time before the boats from below will come to the Falls as regularly as they now do to St. Paul.

The up-river steamboat Governor Ramsay, which was built at this place the last winter, is now completed, and is making her regular trips twice a week to Sunk Rapids, a distance of nine-ty-five miles by the river. The scenery along the banks, for the whole distance, is beautiful beyond description. In a state of nature, as it is, without buildings, fences, or cultivated fields, it will even now compare well with the far-famed beauty of the Hudson. It is rapidly filling up, too, with to us. And if M. Lopez and his friends think they can wrest Cuba from the Spanish already broken along the river, and several thou-

The immigration to the Territory has fully equalled our expectations. The number of dwellings in this village has nearly doubled since the opening of navigation. The lumber mills have four saws running day and night, besides circular saws for shingles and laths; yet they are unable saws for sningles and laths; yet they are unable to supply the home market. Much the largest share of this timber is used in this village, and none of it goes below St. Paul. Farmers are set-tling the country around us quite rapidly, and mechanics of all kinds are coming. If the farmers at the East knew of the facili-ties and inducements to farming in this Terri-

ties and inducements to farming in this Terri-tory, they would be on here in great numbers. There is no part of the Union where the cultivation of the soil is better rewarded than in Minnesota, and it is equally adapted to grazing. Several dairymen in Vermont have written to

June 20th. The council of the Sioux and Chippewas was quite an imposing affair. The Governor presided over their deliberations with a fernor presided over their deliberations with a mildness and dignity becoming the occasion. On one side were about one hundred Chippewas, and on the other near four hundred Sioux. The council continued several days, and closed without a treaty being formed. The Chippewas have conducted themselves throughout the whole affair with so much propriety and good sense that they have enlisted most of the whites on their side. A little incident occurred during the council that did much to produce this result. The ladies in attendance had been seated parly in front of the Sioux, who from this circumstance front of the Sioux, who from this circumstance took offence, and left the council. The Governor sent to inquire the cause of their abrupt depar-ture, and was informed that they "had come to

than \$27,000. To this the Sioux would not ac-cede, and so the matter is referred to the Gov-ernment at Washington to decide and settle for

June 29 For a few days past some of our inhabitants have been alarmed by reports of difficulties with the Indians; and although there is, in my opin ion, no ground for apprehension, yet reports of this nature grow so rapidly in travelling East, that it is of some importance to have them accompanied by a simple statement of the facts.

The circumstances, as I have them, are these: A tavern keeper at Sauk Rapids, by the name of Potter, had been selling liquor to the Indians, although this is strictly prohibited by law. Last Sunday, a negro purchased of Mr. Potter two quarts of whiskey, and carried it away; he afterwards returned and purchased more. There is no doubt that he sold it to the Winnebagoes, from the fact that about thirty of them soon came to Potter's, in a state of intoxication, and demanded more whiskey. This being refused, a fight soon followed, in which several of the Indians who were in the house were put out, and the dians who were in the house were put out, and the door fastened. The Indians then attacked the house, and Potter fired on them from the inside several times, killing one Indian and mortally wounding another. Two white men, who by acceptable to the house with the least with th dent were shut out of the house with the Indians, came near being killed by them. One of them had his left arm and hand badly broken, and his other arm badly wounded with a knife. The other received seven wounds upon the head, but none of them very severe. Potter and the wounded men took a canoe, about sundown, and arrived at this place early in the forenoon of the wounded men took a cance, about sundown, and arrived at this place early in the forenoon of the next day, having come a distance of ninety-five miles. The Indians are very much exasperated against Potter, and will undoubtedly shoot him on the first opportunity. But there is no danger to any others. The whole affair is the effect of whiskey which Potter furnished, well knowing that it would go to the Indians as that is a very that it would go to the Indians, as that is a very common way for them to obtain it. Many of our citizens are disposed to leave Potter and the Indians to settle the difficulty between themselves. Yet Potter has his friends, and a volunteer com pany of fifty or sixty has been raised in St. Paul, who are now on their way to Sauk Rapids; but there is very little probability of a fight with the

The steamer Anthony Wayne was here at the Falls on Thursday last, with a pleasure party from St. Louis. Two other boats are expected on the Fourth of July. There are seven boats that make their trips regularly to St. Paul, and all seem to be doing a good business. Immigra-tion is increasing. tion is increasing.

Should there be any further trouble between

the Indians and the whiskey traders, I will keep Yours, truly. J. W. N. you advised of it.

From the Saturday Evening Post LETTERS FROM GRACE GREENWOOD.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1850. Gentlemen: The proceedings of Congress for the week past have been interesting, but not highly exciting in character. Next week will ably come "the tug of war" on the Compro-

mise Bill.

On Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Soulé addressed the Senate at length, on his amendment. The exordium of his speech was, I should say, rather unfortunate. It was not conceived in a spirit of remarkable kindness, or modesty, to say the least. He indulged rather freely in censures and sercasms on certain principles and sentiments pre-vailing throughout a large portion of his adopted country, and honestly and firmly advocated by some of the ablest and most honorable members of that Senate, to which he has been exalted through the very spirit of liberty and toleration which he seems himself to lack and disregard and where he stands as an alien and an anomaly. He was not even complaisant and complimentary enough to call the sentiment of the North "a enough to call the sentment of the North "a mistaken philanthropy, doing more honor to the heart than the head," but contemptuously pro-nounced it "a blind fanaticism."

The style of this speaker is dramatic in a high

and grace, and some of his tones, looks, and gestures, would have done honor to Talma. His is a peculiarly French style of speaking—brilliant and striking, but lacking, I think, the higher established gratery. Mr. Soulé, has neither the Deputies, than to a Senate whose members, in their honor be it said, are, with few exceptions, marked by true Anglo-Saxon simplicity, earnest-

marked by true Anglo-Saxon simplicity, earnestness, vigor, and solidity.

On Wednesday, Judge Douglas of Illinois replied to Mr. Soulé in a most masterly manner, it
is thought. He was evidently perfectly as-ured
and fortified on all the points at issue. Judge
Douglas is a strong man, I should say, in more
respects than one, for though of slight person, he
looks vigorous, and there is much of fire and resolution in his fine dark say. It is gare to gen olution in his fine dark eye. It is rare to see such an amount of spirit and energy packed into o small a compass.

On Thursday, we listened to a long and most peculiar speech from the lately appointed successor to Mr. Calhoun. This was a powerful dose of the extremest South Carolina ultraism. The honorable Senator arose under the shadow of the honorable Senator arose under the shadow of the greatness of his predecessor—feeling on his shoulders more the burden of his nullification, than the mantle of his inspiration. He seemed haunted by the shade of departed genius—to fear that the spectre-eye was upon him, the spectre-ear listening for his words; a groundless apprehension, it is to be hoped, as the soul of the orator was just then, probably, anywhere else than in the Senate Chamber. I have heard, somewhere and sometime, a little

story of a certain black-bird, who, while leading a retired, pastoral life among the meadows and corn-fields, beheld, one day, a gallant old eagle brought down by the swift shafe of a remorseless archer, from his eyry on a high perilous peak, overlooking sea and land. When the black-bird overlooking sea and land. When the black-bird saw that lofty place all vacant and desolate, he resolved he would ascend thither, and, though he could not fill, he would patriotically occupy the storm-tossed eyry, till the coming of another of the right regal race. The fable goes on to say that when there came on such tempests as were wont to call forth the loud, defying scream of the grand old eagle, then the black-bird, rising with ruffled feathers, would look forth boldly from his huge eyry, and do his best in a shrill, menacing whistle, which would pierce for a short space into the darkness and the tumult, there to be cried down by the winds, and drowned by the waves in their horse dashing. Yet it certainly was a brave and laudable effort on the part of the black-bird to whistle at all under such circumstances. But pray pardon this lengthy and utterly irrelevant

pray pardon this lengthy and utterly irrelevant digression.

The new Senator from Soath Carolina was followed by General Foote of Mississippi, who gave us a fine specimen of his most passionate style, and Mr. Butler of South Carolina, whose manner of speaking I admire for its energy and clearness. Mr. Davis of Mississippi also spoke, at great length, and in a violent, unconciliatory spirit. He came down hot and heavy on his colleague, Mr. Foote, who rose every now and then in explanation, or defence—so we had a spicy debate. During his speech, this belligerent statesman rather went out of his way to do up the letter writers, some of whom, it seemed, had misrepresented him, but whom he, without discrimination, and en masse, denounced and defied. Looking up into the gallery, where sat the offenders, innocently nibbing their pens, he seemed to regard them as a long line of literary Mexicans, opened a hot fire upon them, and gave no quarter. The next morning I fully expected to see that gallery cleared of the killed and wounded, but, on my soul, there they were again! all sound and hearty, taking notes and recording votes.

On Friday, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts com-The new Senator from South Carolina was fol-

On Friday, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts com-menced speaking on the amendment of Mr. Soulé, but did not conclude until to-day. His speech was conceived in an admirable spirit, and deliv-ered in a calm, but earnest manner. It was characterized throughout by clear, close reasoning, and a tone of manly sincerity, worthy one who wears, as a crown of honor, such a popular sobriquet as that of "Honest John."

of the Government, they were winked at. Just after the February Revolution, Libri got warning of missed and finded. The Provisory Government ordered his house to be searched, and found in it books and manuscripts to the value of six hundred thousand france. Libri got asfe into England, where he published a book to defend himself. He did not deny taking the books, but claimed that, as member of the Institute, one of his privileges was to take books from the publisher. As for those he had sold to libraries in England, Germany, and Italy, he had done wrong to sell them, but had only followed the example or fundreds of other eminent men in France and elsewhers, who had stolen as many as he. He was condemned to several years' imprisonment and to pay a fine.

Mazzini, the Roman triumvir, is said to have lately passed eighteen dayz at Paris. The police could not find him.

M. Raveaux, the German patriot, arrived last wax, sick, at Strasbourg. His physicians testification is the manual to the prefect that the state of health of M.

not be terrified beyond measure at the threats of alayeholders. The people of this Territory, as a general thing, are lovers of freedom, and many of them are watching with intense interest the progress of the present struggle at Washington.

Can it be possible that in the light of this age our nation is to commit itself to the propagation of slavery?

June 29 For a few days pastsome of our inhabitants have been alarmed by reports of difficulties with the Indians; and although there is, in my opin ion, no ground for apprehension, yet reports of this nature grow so rapidly in travelling East, that it is of some importance to have them accompanied by a simple statement of the facts.

The circumstances, as I have them, are these:

A tavern keeper at Sauk Rapids, by the name of Pacific Alexanders.

But my heart beat the quicker at the very sight of the heroic adventurer.

The two most distinguished women of the age, the heroic adventurer.

The two most distinguished women of the age, the heroic adventurer.

The two most distinguished women of the age, the heroic adventurer.

The two most distinguished women of the age, the heroic adventurer.

The two most distinguished women of the age, the heroic adventurer.

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The two most distinguished delight to do them honor."

GRACE GREENWOOD.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1850. GENTLEMEN: The coming of the 4th has some what interrupted the proceedings of Congress this week—national legislation giving way to national

Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, were princi-Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, were principally taken up with speeches on the Compromise Bill, from Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Upham of Vermont. Mr. Cooper is rather an agreeable-looking man, and doubtless a man of ability, but, as a speaker, he is dull, prolix, and mechanical. His principles and prepossessions are said to point to the Southern quarter of the political compass. Mr. Upham, on the contrary, is of the North, Northy. His speech was true, I think, to the sentiment of his section of the country, but sounded as though written to order. He think, to the sentiment of his section of the country, but sounded as though written to order. He acknowledged, very naively and unnecessarily, that he prepared it three months ago—and he certainly read as though he had never looked at it since. His manner was without ardor and earnestness—cold and monotonous, and, like Mr. Cooper's, his speech seemed stretching itself out to the crack of doom. By the way, a just subject for agitation and animadversion is the frightful prolixity of honorable gentlemen, who, having prepared speeches in the cool Spring weather, deliver them in the dog-days, with remorseless resolution, looking glum if their audience do not take it coolly. There rises a Northern Statesman, who, with the desire of favoring some South-

olution, looking glum if their audience do not take it coolly. There rises a Northern Statesman, who, with the desire of favoring some Southern policy, hath the fear of being cashiered by his constituents—who must steer slowly and carefully between Scylla and Charybdis—or rather, like a circus-rider, must mount and manage two steeds at once; or a Southern alarmist croaks out the commonplaces of agitation—boring the Senate with his evil auguries on the fate of the Union-Honorable Senators read newspapers, frank letters—receive their pay, and write receipts at their desks—fans, snuff-boxes, paragraphs, and caricatures, go round—there are elevated a pair of slippered feet, which may have done execution in an Alabama ball-room—there is bowed a head, bald by the friction of many laurels—nods and winks most mal-apropos, and out of character, are on the increase, and yawns and stretchings grow on the increase, and yawns and stretchings grow frequent and contagious. Yet flows on, unceas-ing, the unheeded oratory—a drizzling stream of legal argument, or statistical statement—or a foaming current of patriotic sentiment, in a weak,

wordy solution, bravado and balderdash for Bun-combe. It is too much—there are bounds to human endurance—Senator after Senator rises with slow dignity from his arm-chair, and quietly slopes through the northern door way, for an hour's siesta in the ante-room—the galleries grow unquiet, and thin off momently; even the gracious smile of the handsome President grows landal guid, and his appealing glance calling to his seat some chair-it-able substitute, he yields the post of honor, with his own peculiar grace, and glides forth, smiling as he goes, benignantly to the last. Yet still flows on, unceasing, the unheeded oratory, in bewildering eddies of sophistical reasoning over shallows of thought, with now and then small bubble of wit, or a soft gurgle of sentiment and sometimes, though very rarely, of course, a slight muddiness of meaning.

Mr. Bell of Tennessee has been ringing loud

Mr. Bell of Tennessee has been ringing loud and sharp for two days, in the ears of the Senate, and will probably toll through the morning today. He is a fine speaker in some respects, but too fearfully diffuse—weakening all his strong points by repetition. He is most earnest and energetic at times, and wonderful is the power of his lungs, if not the force of his logic. An eloquent defence of the President and his policy was a very interesting portion of this interminable very interesting portion of this interminable

speech.
The speech of Mr. Seward of New York, delivered on Tuesday, was an admirable effortsentials of oratory. Mr. Soule has neither the ponderous argument, and calm, luminous reasoning of Webster—nor the mighty will, now bold and imperious, now irresistibly persuasive—the inspiring, subduing, overmastering eloquence of Clay—nor yet the varied, powerful, impassioned oratory of Corwin. But, as I said, it is dramatic, and is better suited to the French Chamber of a cool, I had almost said a calculating audicity in the reasoning of the substitution of t in the expression and support of his opinions.

On the evening of the 3rd, the ladies of the National Hotel held a reception. Miss Lynch seemed the presiding genius, and she was a host as well as a hostess in herself, with the ease, gaiety, and kindliness of her manner. Fredrika of Sweden was also there—with her simple, retiring manner, her kind words and her sweet voice, making herself felt as a presence of gentle greatness. Forms of manly beauty, faces of feminine loveliness, were around her that night, which nine loveliness, were around her that night, which the authoress may yet unconsciously reproduce in her vivid word-painting. Yes—we had "fair women and brave men," and some brave women and fair men—we had music, we had dancing! Ay, honorable members, Senators, Judges, and Generals, chasséed and dos-a-dosed with belies and blues, in blissful forgetfulness of all the cares and directions of the cares and directions. and dignities of State. Immediately behind where I stood, sat the Vice President, Mr. Fillmore, in conversation with the heroic wife of the heroic Fremont, and I almost expected "the Chair" to call us to order, in his own bland and half-deprecan us to order, in his own bland and half-depre-cating manner, when snything went wrong in the dance. We had laughing and jesting over ices— we had tête-a-têtes in window-seats, and promenades along piazzas—all the usual concomitants of a pleasant evening party, except compliments and

I must not forget to record its great and pecu liar distinction. It was the first Fourth of July address I had ever heard or read, heard of, or read address I had ever heard or read, heard of, or read of, having no quotations from, no allusion to the heroes, poets, orators, and philosophers, of Greece and Rome. I had supposed a general sort of protem resurrection of those old worthies a necessary part of the programme of our annual glorification. This forbearance was the more commendable, as the General's fine classical attainments where modes his commendation was the first incommendation.

able, as the General's fine classical attainments place under his command a most effective brigade of able-bodied ancients.

Mr. Clay bears up bravely against the extreme heat of the season, the wearying delays to which his favorite measure is subjected, and the opposition with which it is met by prominent representatives of both parties, North and South. He may be seen every morning at his post in the Senate, sitting quiet and erect, now and then turning to shake hands with a friend, smiling al-ways, as he does so, in his own illuminating way. ways, as he does so, in his own illuminating way. He now speaks seldom and briefly, but his voice gives out still in its higher tones the same imperial or impassioned sound—still helongs to its lower tones the old beguiling music. When in moments of excitement he rises to speak, and stands so firm and proud, with his eye all a-gleam, while his voice rings out clear and strong, it almost seems that his apparent physical debility was but a sort of Richelieu ruse, and that the hot blood of youth was yet coursing through his blood of youth was yet coursing through his veins, and the full vigor of manhood yet strong in every limb. The wonderful old man. GRACE GREENWOOD.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE!

Philadelphia was visited on the afternoon and Philadelphia was visited on the afternoon and evening of the 9th, with the most destructive conflagration which has ever raged within her limits. The fire originated about 4½, P. M., in a store on the east side of Water street, below Vine. About half an hour after it broke out, it reached a large quantity of saltpetre, when a most terrible explosion took place, which communicated the flames to some twenty or thirty buildings, and killed and wounded a great number of personssome being so charred and injured that it was impossible to recognise them. Probably about a dozen people were killed on the spot, and forty or fifty others seriously injured. This explosion naturally paralyzed the firemen for a time, which was another cause of the fire obtaining such headway.

ing is immense. The loss is estimated at from one to two millions of dollars.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

CONGRESS. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. Monday, July 15, 1850.

After the transaction of the usual morning business, the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirteen was resumed.

Mr. Butler closed his remarks in opposition to it, and the bill was then reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate.

Mr. Benton asked that the question be taken on the avendment's garagetaly.

on the amendments separately.

The question was so taken, and all the amendments were concurred in without a count, with the exception of that made on motion by Mr. Berrien, whereby the words "in respect to" African slavery, in the 10th section, were stricken out, and the words "establishing or prohibiting" were inserted. The question on concurring with this amendment was decided in the affirmative, as

follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell,
Berrien, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs,
Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Morton, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Webster, and Yulee-27.

ney, Underwood, Webster, and Yulee—27.

Navs—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright,
Cass, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of
Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin,
Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris,
Phelps, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Wales,
Walker, and Whitcomb—25.

Mr. Seward moved to amend the bill by insering in the 10th and 38th sections the following.

Mr. Seward moved to amend the bill by inserting, in the 10th and 38th sections, the following
words:

"That neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in the said Territories of New
Mexico and Utah, except for the punishment of
crimes, whereof the parties punished shall have
been duly convicted?"

been duly convicted."

And the amendment was rejected without a Mr. Walker submitted a motion to strike out all of the bill except that part relating to the admission of California as a State, but withdrew it, to allow additional amendments to be made.

Mr. Hale submitted an amendment, granting in express terms to the people of Utah and New Mexico the right to the writ of habeas corpus,

which amendment was adopted.

Mr. Benton submitted the following amendment to that part of the bill defining the proposed boundaries of Texas.

Strike out from the second line, proposition first, of section thirty-nine, after the word "Be-ginning," these words: "at the point on the Rio del Norte commonly called El Paso, and running del Norte commonly called El Paso, and running up that river twenty miles, measured by a straight line thereon, and thence eastwardly to a point where the hundredth degree of west longitude crosses Red river, being the southwest angle in the line designated between the United States and Mexico, and the same angle in the line of the territory set apart to the Indians by the United States;" and insert after the said word "Beginning," these words; "at the point in the middle of the deepest channel in the Rio Grande del Norte, where the same is crossed by the one hun-

He denied the right of Texas to this Territory, and exhibited a map prepared by Cordova, which had been approved by the representatives of Texas, and the State authorities of Texas, to show that in 1848 Texas did not assert or claim this Territory as part of her domain. He said that the committee dismembered New Mexico. They cut off both legs, and gave them to Texas,

They cut on both legs, and gave them to Texas, and left the trunk to stump it the best way it sould. They cut New Mexico in twain below the hips.

He adverted to the impropriety and irregularity of conjoining these incongruous subjects in one measure. He described them all. He alluded to the nicely balanced state of parties on this bill in the Senate, and that the turn of two votes either way could decide its fate. He described the proposal to pay Texas blank millions of dol-lars, and said that the fate of the bill depended lars, and said that the fate of the bill depended on the amount paid to her. Her Senators desired to protect her interest, and if she were not paid a sum sufficient in their estimation, they would vote against the bill. Here, then, was the fate of California and the Territories placed upon the hazard of many millions of dollars which was to be paid to Texas, for property which already belonged to the United States.

Mr. Rusk obtained the floor, and, on his motion,

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1850.

Mr. Rusk replied to Mr. Benton in relation to the boundary of Texas. Mr. Clay made a short speech also in reply, and Mr. Benton rejoined with much severity.

Mr. Hale moved to lay upon the table both the bill and the amendment of Mr. Benton, but with-drew the motion at the request of Mr. Foote, who submitted some amendments, one dividing Cali-

Mr. Webster obtained the floor, the subject was postponed, and the Senate went into Exec-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, JULY 15, 1850.

The Galphin business was disposed of by the adoption of the third resolution of the committee, which had been reconsidered, all amendments having been withdrawn in consequence of the death of the President.

praying to be admitted to a seat in the House as a delegate from New Mexico.

The report concluded with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to admit Hugh N. Smith, Esq., to a seat in this House as a delegate from New Mexico. TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1850.

The time as usual was occupied to little purpose. A resolution was passed to terminate debate the following day on the resolution respecting Hugh N. Smith.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 28, 1850. Cotton.—The market closed quiet but firm.
Sales, upwards of 65,000 bales, of which speculators took 22,000 and exporters 11,000.

Flour.—Dull, but unchanged in price.
Corn.—White, 1s. a 1s. 6d., and yellow, 2s. per

uarter lower.

Provisions.—Limited stock, and increased demand for shoulders at an advance of 2s. per cwt.
In all other descriptions the market has a declining tendency.

Lard.—Fair demand at steady rates.

Coffee.—Steady demand at full prices.

London, June 28, 1850. Sugar.—Firm, but little doing; dealers waiting reduction of duties.

Tallow.—Dull at 37s. for pure.

Wool.—Large business at advance prices.

Salt.—Slightly advanced, proprietors having ombined to uphold prices.

Quercitron Bark.—20 hhds. first sort Philadel-

phia sold at 12s. phia sold at 12s.

Hemp.—Nothing doing in Baltic.

Ashes.—Retail demand.

Iron.—At a meeting of Ironmongers it was re-

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BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN. Edited and published by Dr. J. R. Buchanan, Professor Physiology and Institutes of Medicine in the Eclectic Me ical Institute* of Cincinnati THIS Journal is devoted to the entire science of man, an

THIS Journal is devoted to the entire science of man, and especially to recent and wonderful discoveries in Phre nology, Physiology, Psychology, and other anthropologies sciences. Vol. I, terminating in June, 1850, comprises 52 pages, and eight engravings—price \$2. Vol. II, ormmenoing in July, will be published in monthly numbers of 52 pages at \$3 per anuum, in advance. The editor of this Journal is the original discoverer of the impressibility of the brain and of many of its functions undiscovered by Gall or Spursheim. His lectures in the Institute elicited from his class the following expression:

heim. His lectures in the institute elicited from his class the following expression:

"While therefore we gratefully accord distinguished honor to the labors of Gall and his coadjutors, we do at the same time regard the contributions which have been made to Anthropology by Dr. Buchanan as far exceeding those of his predecessors."

Many similar statements, from classes and committees of investigation, might be adduced. The readers of the Journal speak of its contents in enthusiastic language, and the venerable Professor Caldwell, the father of Phrenology in America, as well as its most distinguished and learned champion, says of the Journal:

"The knowledge your Journal contains is of an elevated, rare, and refined order, and a valuable character. At present, however, you are in advance of the age."

Specimen numbers of the Journal will be sent gratuitously, by addressing the editor, post paid.

*The Eclectic Medical Institute is the principal Medical College of Cincinnati, and is one of the seven leading medical schools of America. Its instruction is remarkable for its liberal and comprehensive scope July 18.

THE WEEKLY EVENING POST.

CIRCULAR. Office of the Evening Post, No. 18 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE Weekly Evening Post is hereafter to be published upon a sheet of the same rise as that on which our daily edition is printed. This enlargement, which enables us to print twelve additional columns of matter, or what will be equivalent to more than one third more than the previou contents of that paper, has been resolved upon from a desire to make our weekly edition more complete, but without in tending to increase its cost to subscribers.

We cannot permit the occasion to pass, however, without

tending to increase its cost to subscribers.

We cannot permit the occusion to pass, however, withou we cannot permit the occusion to pass, however, without wery materially increase our expenses, for which many thot sand additional subscribers will be necessary to indemnif us. We issue our Weekly for one dollar a year to sing subscribers, and eleven copies to one address for ten dollar. In its former shape, we be leve it to have been the cheat est journal published in the United States. In nearly doul ling its size, we feel that we establish a claim upon our readers and friends, to which we hope they will excuse us for directing their attention.

stude crosses Red river, being the southwest angle in the line designated between the United States and Mexico, and the same angle in the line of the territory set apart to the Indians by the United States; "and insert after the said word "Beginning," these words; "at the point in the middle of the deepest channel in the Rio Grande del Norte, where the same is crossed by the one hundred and second degree of longitude west from the meridian of Greenwich; thence north along that longitude to the thirty-fourth degree of north latitude; thence eastwardly to the point at which the one hundredth degree of west longitude crosses the Red river."

Mr. Benton then addressed the Senate in support of the line proposed by this amendment, and in opposition to that proposed by the committee. He said that the difference in the extent of territory cut from New Mexico and added to Texas was 70,000 square miles; that is, the line of the committee took seventy thousand square miles of territory from New Mexico, and added it to Texas.

He then examined the terms of the bill and the language of the report of the committee took seventy thousand square miles of territory from New Mexico, and added it to Texas.

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He then examined the terms of the bill and the language of the report of the committee to have no possible earthly cause to make it entitled to any deference. No reason was given for it. He denied the right of Texas to this Territory, and exhibited a map prepared by Cordova, which had been approved by the representatives of Texas, and the State authorities of Texas, to show that in 1848 Texas did not award or large from the sum of the proposed by the representatives of Texas, and th

tariffs. The Evening Post was one of the earliest cham of State Rights against the encroachments of the Fe Government; it has resisted with unceasing effort that tem of internal improvements which at one time threa-the budding enterprise of this country with the unequa-fatal competition of the General Government; it has op-

fatal competition of the General Government; it has opposed special legislation and all grants of special privileges, wherever and whenever its opposition seemed to be required; it has bread with no ordinary devotion to rid the country of the hattonal bank, and to establish in its stead the sub-treasury system, which now remains one of the most durable and complexed the right of petition; it resisted the passage of the last bankrupt law; it resisted the samunption of the State debts; and it has resisted every effort to extend the area of human slavery.

It began the discussion of most of these questions alone and single handed; it was compelled to continue their agitation, not only without the aid, but often in defance of party organization. Three several times the Evening Post has been dedounced from Tammany Hall, for the profession of opinions which were subsequently accepted as the indispensible faith of every Democrat who desired to remain in full communion with his party. Even now it is under the ban of the same organization, for its uncompromising resistance to the extension of slavery, though we condidently hope that the time is not far distant when this hereay, like those which have preceded it in the history of this journal, may be transfigured into the accepted policy of our party and of the nation.

Without anticlosting the future, it is our present consolar.

transfigured into the accepted policy of our party and of the nation.

Without anticipating the future, it is our present consolation to know that, whereas, only a few years since, the discussion of slavery was proscribed in all legislative bodies, now it is almost the only subject discussed in any of them; whereas slavery once was never to be mentioned, even in the Northern States, except to be defended or to extenuate its enormities, now no one can be found, either to defend or to excuse it, except those who must condemn themselves in condemning that whereby they live. It is not long since we were nearly alone in profesting against the acquisition of erritory for the purpose of extending the area of slavery; now there are none so bold, in the Northern States at least, as to consent openly to its extension a single inch beyond its present limits.

However humble may have been our own agency in effecting these changes, it invigor tes our confidence in the policy of this paper, to find that it has always corresponded with

However humble may have been our own agency in effecting these changes, it invigor tes our confidence in the policy of this paper, to find that it has alw-ys corresponded with the final judgments of the nation, so far as they have yet been expressed, and proportionably diminishes our solicitude about the ultimate determination of questions which are yet under discussion before the people.

In this State, the Evening Post claims to have been one of the earliest advocates of the financial policy which has since been incorporated into the Constitution of 1831. It was almost the first and only journal for many months to advocate the call of a Convention to amend the old Constitution of 1831. It supported all the important reforms which the new Constitutions embody, and assisted in giving an impulse to the cause of constitutional reform, which has already been communicated to nearly every State in the Union.

The knowledge, that upon all these great questions of

which had been reconsidered, all amendments having been withdrawn in consequence of the death of the Fresident.

Mr. Bayly asked leave to offer a resolution—that the several Appropriation bills, including that for the payment of the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1851, be made the special order of the day for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, and be continued as such every day, with the exception of Friday and Saturday, until they shall have been disposed of.

Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules.

The question was taken on the motion to suspend the rules, and decided in the negative—yeas 88, nays 90.

Mr. Stephens of Gaorgia asked leave to offer a joint resolution, which was read for information—that, the Senate concurring, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate bring the present session to a close, by an adjournment of their respective Houses, on Monday, the 36th of August next, at 12 o'clock, mays 109.

Ohjection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules.
And the motion was disagreed to—yeas 68, nays 190.

Ohjection being made, he moved a suspension of the resolution, which was read for information of the sense bring the present session to a close, by an adjournment of their respective Houses, on Monday, the 36th of August next, at 12 o'clock, meridian.

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Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the release of the sense of the sen

obligation upon us, by favoring us with lists of some of their respective constituencies.

We would be glad also to hear occasionally from our friends, by correspondence, in relation to matters of public interest cocurring in their respective neighborhoods Prompt and reliable accounts of the proceedings at Public Meetings, which would be but a triling tax upon the time of the writter, would add greatly to the variety and interest of our columns. Suggestions as to the state of public opinion in different quarters, and the views there entertained upon the questions at the time engrossing public attention, might srve to lighten our labors, and direct us safely in the path which it is our ambition to pursue.

We have nothing to add to this long discourse about our own affairs, except the following statement of the terms upon which the several editions of this paper are now published, simply remarking that the Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly editions are all issued upon the same sized shees.

TERMS. The price of the Evening Post, Daily, is per annum The price of the Evening Post, Weekly, is, for a single copy, payable in advance For eleven copies of do., to one address. The price of the Evening Post, Semi-Weekly, is, for a single copy, psyable in advance For ten copies of do., to one address
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July 18.

E. S. REN WICK. July 18.

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I. O. ADAMS.

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THE PHYSICIANS USE WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

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MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. XI.—June, 1850.

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Short Reviews and Notices.
Published by COOLIDGE & WILEY, No. 30 Devonshire PROSPECTUS FOR 1850.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR: JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are repared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the

haracter and course of the Era. We hold-That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature of our Republican Institutions:

That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in which it exists:

That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States:
That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch-ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent; as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of price-less value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extinimpairs its energies, alloys its good, and threatens its stability:
That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as

to place the election of a President in the hands of the Peo-ple, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the election of their United States Scuators, changing the term of office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the hands of the Postmaster General:

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United a States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the

eft of the People of the United States, to be donated in limited quantities to actual settlers who are landless:

That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exe-

cution for debt:

That restrictions on commerce among the several States, and between all nations, ought to be removed:

That Congress ought to make due appropriations for im-

In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the credit of honest motives.

Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given

as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy.

We have lately completed such arrangements for the Fonequal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the

Ample provision has been made for its LITERARY DR-Dr. WILLIAM ELDER and HENRY B. STANTON, author of Modern Reforms and Reformers, and other writers of merit, will contribute Philosophical, Historical, or Critical

Essays.
Mrs. Southworth, Martha Russell, and Mary In-VING, will furnish Moral Tales and Sketches; and as to the list of PONTICAL CONTRIBUTORS, nothing more need be said, than that it will be, what it has been. Having thus made ample arrangements for the General Departments of the Paper, we shall devote cursely a non-particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, tak-ing care to keep our readers advised of all important reform

movements and current events.

Terms — two dollars per annum, always payable in ad-Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five

All communications, on business of the Era or for publication, should be addressed to GAMALIEL BAILEY. WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1849.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH, THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited

Mrs. Bailey, and published at Washington, can be at the Boston Agency for the National Erc, 3 Cornh Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, free postage, 75 cents.

Nev. 35

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

ARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A Ts meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville

A Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 16th, 1850,
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physicians, in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.

Having made various improvements, this institute is now
pr. parse to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vineens Preissnitz, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in
this constry, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia,
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

clan.
The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic

Institute.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the bouse are tastefully laid out with walks and plauted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male parients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "pocking," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cotar reservoir containing five hundred barries, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the wa er from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water work's yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream failing from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjvining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables. &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances or the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better unferstood by a personal examination.

May 30.

GLEN HAVEN WATER CURE.

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-

MENT.

G. W. SEATON.

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care in this and the adjoining counties.

Youngstown, Mahoning Co., O. May 9-1y

ENGLISH FREE LABOR PRINTS.

N. B. This establishment is devoted to the products of compensated labor, and a large variety of Dry Goods and Groceries are here provided for those who really with to be non-slaveholders.

WHEELAN & WOOD,

THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Bailey, and published at Washington, can be had

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and bread h of the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with see, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles, by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Doctor's Surrapartile. The Surrapartile root, it is well known to medical men continue manufacture.

the Old Doctor's Starsapartila. The Sarsapartila root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those expe isneed in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation unser heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its value. The Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla

is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarasparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every partic of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

way, it is made the most powerful agent in the Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dysepssia and Liver Complaint, and in Rheumatism, Scrofula, and Piles, Costiveness, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, and all affections arising from Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestion, from acidity of the stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and not fleshes

the heart, complete and cold manus, cond chills and not hashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coups and colds, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, re-laxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part. But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of fluor albus or whites, falling

It works wonders in cases or fuor allows or whites, failing of the wonb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, tregularity of the merstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

Nervons Diseases and Bellity,
and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, sweening, opileptic fits, convulsions, &c.
Is not this, then,
The Medicine you Preseminently Need?

A LARGE assortment, just received by GEORGE W. TAYLOR, northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] You may slay the Wilmot Proviso in the Senate chamber, and bury it beneath the Capitol to-day;

chamber, and bury it beneath the Capitol to-day; the dead corse, in complete steel, will haunt your legislative halls to-morrow.

When the strife is ended in the Territories you now possess, it will be renewed on new fields, North as well as South, to fortify advantages gained, or to retrieve losses incurred, for both of the parties well know that there is "Yet in that word Hencefter."

word Hereafter."

Senators have referred us to the promise of peace which heralded in the Missouri Compromise. Sir, that prophecy is but half its journey yet. The annexation of Texas, the invasion of Mexico, this prolonged struggle over California, this desperate contest for the snows and sands of New Mexico and Deseret, are all within the scope and limits of the prediction; and so are the strifes yet to come over ice bound regions beyond the St. Lawrence and sun-burnt plains beneath the tropics.

neath the tropics.

But while this Compromise will fail of all its purposes, it will work out serious and lasting evils. All such compromises are changes of the Constitution, made in derogation of the Constitution. They render it uncertain in its meaning, tion. They render it uncertain in its meaning, and impair its vigor, as well as its sanctions. This Compromise finds the Senate in wide divergence from the House of Representatives, by reason of the undue multiplication of feeble, consumptive States, effected by former compromises of the same sort. You will increase that evil until the Congress of the United States will be unable to conduct the business of the country by reason of conduct the business of the country, by reason of a chronic disagreement between this and the popu-lar branch; and the result will be the abolition

either would probably be fatal to liberty.

This compromise is rendered doubly dangero by the circumstance that it is a concession to alarm of disorganization and faction. Such concessions once begun, follow each other with fearful rapidi ty, and always increasing magnitude. It is time, high time, that panics about the Union should e; that it should be known and felt that the Constitution and the Union, within the limits of human security, are safe, firm, and perpetual. Settle what you can settle; confide in that old arbiter, Time, for his favoring aid in settling for the future what belongs to the future, and you will hereafter be relieved of two classes of patriots whose labors can well be spared—those who clamor for disunion, either to abolish slavery or to prevent emancipation, and those who surrender principles are added to the contract of the ciples or sound policy to clamors so idle.

Sir, the agitations which alarm us are not signs

sir, the agitations which alarm us are not signs of evils to come, but mild efforts of the Commonwealth for relief from mischiefs past.

There is a way, and one way only, to put them at rest. Let us go back to the ground where our forefathers stood. While we leave slavery to the care of the States where it exists, let us inflexibly direct the relief of the Edward Convenient to direct the policy of the Federal Government to circumscribe its limits, and favor its ultimate ex-tinguishment. Let those who have this misfortune entailed upon them, instead of contriving how to maintain an equilibrium that never had existence, consider carefully how, at some time—it may be ten, or twen'y, or even fifty years hence—by some means, by all means of their own, and without our aid, without sudden change or violent action, they may bring about the emancipation of labor, and its restoration to its just dignity and power in the State. Let them take hope to themselves, give the world. They will thus anticipate only what must happen at some time, and what they themselves must desire, if it can come safely, and as soon as it can come without danger. Let them do only this, and every cause of disagreement will cease immediately and forever. We shall then not merely endure each other, but we shall be reconciled together, and shall realize once more the concord which results from mutual league, united councils, and equal hopes and hazards, in the most sublime and beneficent enterprise the earth has witnessed. The fingers of the Powers above would tune the harmony of such a peace.

SPEECH OF MR. BINGHAM, OF MICHIGAN, ON THE

ADMISSION CALIFORNIA. DELIVERED In the House of Representatives, June 4, 1350. CONCLUDED.

ailar resolutions were soon after passed by the States of Virginia, Alabama, and Florida— one of which declared, "that under no political necessity whatever" would they support any man opposed to the extension of slavery. Mr. Bu-chanan in his calebrated Barks countrilates had General Cass was known to have favored the two million bill, which passed the House with the Wilmot Proviso, and to have expressed his regret voting against the Proviso, on the ground of its being inappropriately applied to a war bill; but he wrote a private letter to one of his constitu-ents, which afterwards found its way into the sage would be " death to the war, and death to the Democratic party." On the 31st of December, 1847, there appeared in the Union newspaper in this city, the celebrated "Nicholson Letter," in which he took ground against both the consitut ality and expediency of applying the provisions of the Ordinance to the bills for the government of the Territories. I mention this remarkable coincidence of dates, without the least intention of calling in question the sincerity of the distinguished Senator from Michigan, but for the purpose of corroborating his own statement, "That a great change had been going on in the public mind, his own as well as others." The Baltimore Convention met. The delegates from the free States submitted, without a murmur, to the degrading conditions imposed upon them by the South, and General Cass was nominated. The people of Michigan were dumb-founded with The people of Michigan were dumb-founded with horror at the reception of the "Nicholson letter." General Cass had been sixteen years Governor of the Territory of Michigan. Yet notwithstanding the prosperity of the State was greatly indebted to the ineffaceable marks of the wisdom and foresight of his Administration, notwithstanding his great and well-deserved personal popularity, and the efforts of his friends, he was left by the people at the election in a minority of 3,642 of the popular vote; and with the single exception of the State of New Hampshire, he failed to obtain a majority of the votes of either of the free States; and at a time when every measure of the Democratic party was in full and measure of the Democratic party was in full and successful operation, with an overflowing Treasury, and our country in a state of unexampled pros-perity, we were beaten. Mr. Chairman, others may speculate as to the causes of that utility, have no hesitation in ascribing to that fatal "Nicholson Letter," the doctrines of which were received by the people with such perfect loathing, the loss of the North, while the slaveholders of the South preferred to vote for the owner of a sugar plantation, with three hundred negroes. This was a mortifying defeat; but it may well be borne, if it inculcates this useful lesson, that in this noon of the nineteenth century, when the lown-trodden nations of Europe are bursting the fetters of tyranny, which have bound them to the earth for ages—when every breeze from across the Atlantic wafts with it the cry of liberty and om the uprising the inalienable rights of man fr masses—the Northern statesman, to be successful must prove true to the interests of the free labor

must prove true to the interests of the free labor which he represents, instead of becoming an accessory to the cupidity of the Southern slaveholder, who would doom his fellow man to perpetual bondage.

At the same election in Michigan, three members of Congress were chosen, pledged to oppose the extension of slavery, and also a large majority of the members of the Legislature, who, upon assembling in January, reaffirmed the oft-expressed opinion of the people, that Congress had the constitutional power, and that it was their duty to execute it in the exclusion of slavery from the territories. Indeed, sir, I do not know of a public meeting, or of a convention, or a newspaper in territories. Indeed, str. I do not know of a public meeting, or of a convention, or a navespace that meeting, or of a convention, or a navespace that in the continuant is all the continuant. I have all the continuant is all the destributions of the continuant is all the continuant is all the continuant. I have all the continuant is all the continuant

Missouri Compromise line, or vote against it, as shall best subserve the wishes of the South, and thereby save the Union. The State of Michigan, in consideration of the extrordinary concession made by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi, in consenting to postpone the day for the dissolution of the Union, humbly presents this as her "peace offering." This Mr. Chairman, is the substance of the resolutions which the Union, in publishing, prefaced with the remark that "the language was as felicitous as the sentiments were praise-worthy." In the county of Lenawee, one of the most populous counties in the district reprepraise-worthy. In the district represented by my honorable friend Mr. Buel, a Demo-oratic Convention was held on the 13th of Septem-ber, 1849, preceding the annual election, and on the 18th of April, 1850, another was held preceding lish of April, 1850, another was new preceding the election of delegates to a Constitutional Con-vention. The resolutions passed at the two con-ventions of the same party were somewhat dis-similar, and I will read them:

elves."

intent and meaning.
On the 7th of May, 1800, an act was passed for

he organization of a territorial Government for

ganized as a Territory, and slavery prohibited within its limits. This act was approved by General

ackson.

The Territory of lowa was established by act

of Congress of the 12th of June, 1838, under the Administration of Mr. Van Buren; and here also

On the 14th of August, 1848, the Territory of

Oregon was organized, which contained the same provision in the memorable and time-honored words, "there shall be neither slavery nor involun-tary servitude therein, except for the punishment of

Here are a series of enactments, commencia

with the Ordinance of 1787, which was confirmed by Congrees in 1789, under the Administration of Washington, down through the Administrations of Adams, Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk, to the year 1848, when the last Territorial

Government was organized covering a period of more than half a century, in which this policy of restricting the spread of slavery was steadily

or restricting the spread of sisvery was steadily pursued and enforced. The constitutionality of these enactments was not controverted at the time, nor has it ever since been called in question, until the Southern test was made, that "under no polit-

al necessity whatever," would they support a man a favor of the Ordinance. Not content with providing that slavery should

never exist in any territory which was free from it at the time of its organization, Congress has from time to time regulated and restricted it in those territories where it had actual existence.

prohibited under severe penalties. This was ten years before Congress had the power, under the Constitution, to prohibit the importation of slaves

into the States.

By the act of the 26th of March, 1804, that

Resolutions of the Lenawee county Democratic Convention, September 13th, 1849. "Resolved, That, in common with all the free States of the Union, we are opposed to the institu-tion of slavery, believing it to be adverse to the great principles of human freedom, while we are willing to yield to the Southern States all their constitutional rights, and are opposed to any interference by Congress with the institution of slavery in the Southern States, where it now

exists. "Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Jeffersonian Ordinance, proposed in 1784, and adopted in 1787, and believe that the unexampled prosperity of the Northwest is mainly owing to the beneficial influences of its princi

ples.

"Resolved, That the act passed by Congress to organize the Territory of Oregon, in which is a clause to prohibit slavery or involuntary servicians in that Territory, acknowltude except for crime in that Territory, acknowledged the power of Congress over the subject of salvery in the Territories of the United Stater. "Resolved, That we are in favor of the exercise by the General Government of all their constitutional powers to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States, and to prevent its extension into those

Resolutions of the Lenawee county Democratic Convention, April 18th, 1850.

"Resolved, That the efforts of our distinguished Senator, General Lewis Cass, at the present session of Congress, to preserve the integrity and harmony of our glorious Union, guided by a wisdom and judgment and enforced by an eloquence rarely equalied, deserve the warmest thanks and acknowledgments of every Democrat and friend to his country, and are peculiarly gratifying to the Democracy of this country, who were the first to present his name as a candidate for the Presidency in 1843, in this State.

Presidency in 1843, in this State.

"Resolved That those Democrats in our Legislature who voted to tender their thanks to our Senators and Representatives in Congress for their efforts in behalf of the Union, and to re-

their efforts in behalf of the Union, and to relieve General Cass from the necessity of resigning at present, when his continued exertions might be most required to promote the nation's best interests, deserve our warmest approbation, and shall receive our continued support."

The comment which I wish to append to the introduction of these resolutions is the significant fact, that at the election after the passage of the first, the county gave its usual Democratic majority, and that the ticket which was nominated by the Convention which passed the last, was beaten by an average majority of 480 votes. besten by an average majority of 480 votes.

Mr. Chairman, this same Legislature of Michigan also unanimously passed resolutions in favor of the immediate and unconditional admission of

By the 7th section of the act organizing a Territorial Government for Mississippi, passed in 1798, the importation of slaves into said Territory from any place without the United States was the free State of California into the Union. For six months she has been knocking at the doors of Congress. The bill for admision has been retard-ed, and loaded down, and embarassed, by the votes of Northern men. The California representatives would long ago have had their seats on this floor, and this new sister from the Pacific coast would have been welcomed among the constella-tion of States, if its pretended Northern friends had not been uniformly aiding by "their voices and votes," and coöperating with the avowed op-ponents of the measure. Sir, if a vote could have been obtained, no one doubts that California would long ago have been admitted, and no one, I think, need doubt the judgment of a discriminating people, in fixing the responsibility for

By the act of the 26th of March, 1804, that part of Louisians south of the Territory of Mississipi was organized into a Territorial Government, by the name of Orleans. By this act, the importation into said Territory of slaves from abroad was prohibited, and also the importation of any slave from within the United States who should have been brought into the country since the 1st of May, 1798, or who should thereafter be brought into the United States. It further provided that no slave should be brought into staving off and preventing that vote in the proper Mr. Chairman, aside from the denial of the said Territory, except by a citizen of the United ment, and who should at the time be the bona fide which seems to have found but few supporters, either North or South, a power which the distinowner of such slave; thus directly interdicting the domestic as well as the foreign slave trade in guished Senator has recently claimed for Con-gress, outside of the Constitution, and in relation to which he said, "certainly, it is the moral duty of any country holding distant possessions, to in-stitute Governments for the preservation of social order, and here, and here alone, is the foundation of his Territory of Orleans. This act was approed by Jefferson.
On the 6th of March, 1820, an act was passed "to authorize the people of Missouri to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an Government, as exercised by Congress"—there was one other position taken, from which I am bound to dissent. It is in these words: "The equal footing with the original States, and to proribit slavery in certain Territories."

exclusive of the territories, a million of square miles. The population of whites has increased from three to twenty millions, and of slaves from half a million to three millions. Now, sir, does any man believe that this unexampled increase in

population, whether of slave or free, if they had been confined to the original States, would have taken place? No, sir; this continual assertion of

which elicited from Jefferson the exclamation that "he trembled for his country when he reflected that God was just, and that his justice would not sleep forever," and which Lord Brougham, in the British Parliament, characterized as "one of the most execrable crimes (for he would not designate it by the honorable name of traffic) that could dis-

grace a people, the being engaged in the sale of our fellow creatures"—is increased by the "diffu-

sion" of slavery. And the same gentleman from Virginia, in view of the restriction, says:

"If we intend to submit to the policy of con

ommence forthwith the work of gradual emancipation—it is an easier task for us than our children. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Hilliard] expressed the same opinion: "We must make up our minds either to resist the interdiction

of the progress of slavery, or to submit to an or-ganic change in our institutions." In these two short extracts the case is fairly stated: the "per-petuation of slavery by "diffusion," or its "gradu-al emancipation" by confining it to its present limits.

By the 8th section of that act it was provided question that presents itself is not a question of the increase, but of the diffusion of slavery— "that in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, whether its sphere be stationary or progressive, its amount will be the same. The rejection of this which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, restriction will not add one to the class of servitude, nor will its adoption give freedom to a single being who is now placed therein; the same num-bers will be spread over greater territory, and slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party bers will be spread over greater territory, and so far as compression with greater abundance of the necessaries of life is an evil, so far will that be mitigated by transporting slaves to a new country, and giving them a larger space to occupy."
Now, sir, if I understand this proposition, it is an argument in favor of extending slavery into these new territories. If that be its intent and shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and the same is hereby, forever prohibited."

This act, as also the Ordinance of 1787, actually abolished slavery—a thing we do not now propose to do. Slavery existed in parts of the Northwest Territory, and in Louisiana the law of slavery at the time of the cession from France covered the entire territory from the Gulf of Mexico to the meaning, I can only say that it contrasts strongly with the views and opinions of Jefferson, who labored so ardently to reclaim the Northwest Terparallel of the forty-ninth degree of north lati-tude, and west to the Rocky Mountains. The ritory from its encroachments, with a view to its final extincion. But will the "diffusion" of Missouri Compromise was in harmony with the settled policy of our Government. It restricted and narrowed the limits of slavery. slavery not increase it? There has been added in States to this Confederacy since its formation,

Thus, sir, commencing with the celebrated Ordinance of '87, down to the year 1848, this Government has exercised full and exclusive jurisdiction over the question of slavery in the Territories.

Thus, sir, commencing with the celebrated Ordinance of '87, down to the year 1848, this Government has exercised full and exclusive jurisdiction over the question of slavery in the Territories. Thus, sir, commencing with the celebrated Orment has exercised full and exclusive jurisdiction over the question of slavery in the Territories. And yet the people of Michigan are to be told that "the old Democratic plan" is, "to say nothing about slavery in the Territories." Sir, this specious pretext of leaving to the people of the Territories the regulation of that question, was never adopted, Sovereignty only appertains to organized States. It is that power which prescribes laws, and to which it is required to yield obedings, and to which it is required to yield obedings. This power no more resides in a Territory, taken place? No, sir; this continual assertion of the right to carry their property into the new territories, is to gain new markets for the sale of slaves. The honorable gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Meade.] in a recently published speech, says, "Virginia has e slave population of near half a million, whose value is chiefly dependent on Southern demand." The recent rise in cotton is said to have increased greatly the price and demand for negroes; and the North Carolinian, published at Fayetteville, says that the number passing through Wilmington for the Charleston market averages twenty-five a day! This inhuman and barbarous traffic, the contemplation of which elicited from Jefferson the exclamation that "he trembled for his country when he reflected laws, and to which it is required to yield obedience. This power no more resides in a Territory, than it does in a county or township in the State of Michigan; the people in the smallest township might as well claim to make laws, as the people in the smallest township might as well claim to make laws, as the people with an honest pride, to be able to say, "He ple in a Territory. They are high prerogatives, which, in the case of a township, belong to the State; in the case of a Territory, they belong to the only sovereign, the United States. Nor, Mr. Chairman, was the remark of the distinguished Senator from Michigan, in his speech, in which he says, "all the Territories have been governed upon this general principle of Congressional jurisdiction, leaving to the people to be affected by them, the passage of laws suited to their condition," perfectly accurate. For eighteen years the people of the Territory of Michigan had neither a voice in the passage of laws, nor in the selection of the persons to administer them. For eight years out of the sixteen, of which the Senator himself was of the sixteen, of which the Senator himself was Governor, he, in conjunction with three judges, (all of them holding their places without the constitutional authority, as he now admits,) arbitrarily imposed upon that people a code of laws, which extended down to the "private relations of husband and wife, parent and child," and in which the people had not a word to say. Fortunately for them, it was a mild and beneficent code, suited to their wants and condition. Fortunately was it for them that this new light, of the power of Congress only to legislate in relation to land in the Tergress only to legislate in relation to land in the Ter-ritories, had not broken upon them. Mr. Chair-man, having shown satisfactorily, I trust, that in

man, having shown satisfactorily, I trust, that in proposing to exclude slavery from these new possessions acquired on our southwest border we are only walking in the footsteps of the patriots and statesmen have preceded us, why should we hesitate to act? Every Southern man voted to exclude slavery from the Northwest Territory. Why should we linger against guarding the Southwest from its intrusion? Is it because we are alarmed at the threats for the dissolution of the Union? Was it to propagate human slavery that this Union was formed? If Southern men should undertake to carry out their treasonable designs, what would be the record of their wrongs upon which they would ask the judgment of the world? "The people of the North refuse to acknowledge that 'slavery is a great blessing—a blessing to the master and a blessing to the slave'—and refuse to aid us in its extension; therefore we declare this Union to be dissolved." This would be the summary of their wrongs—for

Michigan, the Detroit Free Press, in a recent article commenting upon the action of Congress upon the territorial measures, utters the following sentiment:

"The true plan, which ought to be adopted, would be the old Democratic one, for which we have always contended—that Congress should be the old Democratic one, for the true plan, which we have always contended—that Congress should be the old Democratic one, for which we have always contended—that Congress should be the old Democratic one, for which we have always contended—that Congress should be the places in this Republic, this high place should be the last, in which they should be expressed. The Constitution is in no danger. It has survived many a shock, and it will survive many more. It is yet fresh in its strength. No infirmity has come to tell us that the places in this Republic, this high place should be the last, in which they should be expressed. The Constitution is in no danger. It has survived many a shock, and it will survive many more. It is yet fresh in its dissolution is near. It is no longer an experiing sentiment:

"The true plan, which ought to be adopted, would be the old Democratic one, for which we have always contended—that Congress should provide Governments for the territories, saying nothing in them about slavery, but leaving to the people interested the regulation of that matter for themselves." ment, but experience—no longer a promise, but performance. It has fulfilled all, and more than all its most sanguine advocates dared predict. It is at this moment stronger in the affections of the American people, than at any other period of its existence. Like the cliff of eternal granite which overlooks the ocean, and drives back the ceaseless waves that assail its base, so will the Constitution resist the assaults that may be made upon it, Sir, it may be that this was intended for irony ut if it was not, I do not think I use too strong anguage, when I characterize it as a gross at-

tempt to practice upon the credulity of its readers; and that they may be enabled to form a proper estimate of the truth of the statement, I will show them what the "true plan—the old Democratic plan for which we have always contended"—is. The first Congress that assembled after the adoption of the Constitution, on the 7th of August, 1789, passed an act confirming the Ordinance of 1787, and giving to it full force and validity. The purposes of this act clearly appear from the preamble, which is in these words:

"Whereas, in order that the Ordinance of the United States, in Congress assembled, for the Government of the territory northwest of the Ohio, may continue to have full force and effect, it is required that certain provisions should be made to adapt the same to the present Constitution of the United States—Be it enacted," &c.

This act received the constitutional approval resist the assaults that may be made upon it, come how or when or whence they may.

These were the eloquent, courageous words of a statesman, which found a ready response in the hearts of the people. They were uttered at a time when a strong party organization was opposed to the prosecution of the war. Now that the war is over, when nothing agitates the country but the simple question of organizing Gov. the war is over, when nothing agitates the country but the simple question of organizing Governments for the acquired country, cannot the Constitution stand as rude a shock? And was not the same distinguished Senator frightened from his propriety, and does he not tamely surrender to the dictation of an insolent minority, when he writes for publication sentiments like the following?

the following? "Whatever impressions may prevail elsewhere, This act received the constitutional approval of Washington. Many of those who participated in its enactment had been members of the Convention that framed the Constitution, and, therefore, may be supposed to have understood its true intertain. I suppose there is no intelligent observer at the seat of Government who is not seriously disturbed at the present state of things. Whether the danger is greater or less, nearer or more remote, are questions about which men may differ; but I know no lover of his country who does not view the crisis as an alarming one, and does not see, in the signs of the times, the approach of one of those political convulsions which, if not averted by wise and timely measures, may be fatal to us, and to the cause of freedom throughout the the organization of a territorial Government for Indiana, and slavery expressly prohibited therein.

This act was approved by John Adams.
January 11th, 1805, the Northern part of Indiana was erected into the Territory of Michigan, and slavery prohibited. February 3d, 1809, the Territory of Illinois was established, with the like prohibition as to slavery. These two latter acts received the approval and signature of Thomas Jefferson.

On the 20th of April, 1836, Wisconsin was organized as a Territory, and slavery prohibited with-

"The Union is in danger! The first step to wards safety is, to believe that the danger exists; and when the watchman asks, 'What of the night?' he who does not sound the alarm, is neither true to his own duty, nor to the interest of those who have committed a part of the fortress of their liberty to his keeping."—February 13, 1850.

Sir, in the days of Andrew Jackson this Union was really in danger. Then a sovereign State threatened to nullify the laws, and prepared to carry that threat into execution. But the brave old soldier, who had met the enemies of his coun try, and saved the beauty and booty of New Or leans, nothing daunted, issued his mandate: " The Union—it must, and it SHALL be preserved!" Those memorable words produced a talismanic effect; memorable words produced a talismanic effect; and the disturbers of the peace—the agitators, the nullifiers, quailed before the flash of his undaunted eye, and his imperious will. These same agitators—these same nullifiers—threaten the peace of the Union now. Shall we tamely surrender? Shall a slaveholding minority always control the destinies of this Republic? Shall that cursed institution be permitted to march on like a resistless current, across the continent Do they not already possess much the larger and better portion of the soil of these States? The treasures of freemen were freely given to acquire this new territory—why should it not remain the

abode of freemen? The blood of freemen was freely poured out to enrich its soil—why should it be polluted with the sweat of the slave? Mr. Chairman, the Union is in no danger The will of the majority must be obeyed; the free soil of the country must be preserved as the in-heritance of the free laborer and his children. If their Representatives are faithless to the trusts confided to them, the people must rally in their might, and assert their rights and their true dignity. California—the free State of California—must be admitted; and if all other leaders desert must be admitted; and if all other leaders desert us, the intrepid Benton is here—the same who grappled with, and triumphed over, the monster United States Bank; the same who so perseveringly guarded the fame of Andrew Jackson, and carried the "expunging" resolutions; the same who labored so zealously to give the people a sound specie currency by the presence of the gold sound specie currency, by the passage of the gold bill; the same who has always fearlessly denounced nullification, whenever it has shown its demon head, as he does now, in the following ex-

"The time has gone by for holyday professions in favor of the Union—the time has come for works. The condition of the country requires new tests for the Democratic party. Repudiation of the Nashville Convention—repudiation of nullification and disunion, as remedies for political evils—submission to the laws of the land until repealed by the people or invalidated by the Ju-diciary. These are the tests which the times re-quire, and no communion with any one who will not adopt them and work up to them." not adopt them and work up to them."

Mr. Chairman, a brighter day will soon dawn
upon us. This deep-seated hostility, this desperate opposition to the admission of the free
State of California, is one of the dying throes of

the slave power. It has controlled the destiny of this country. It has dispensed its patronage. It has grasped the Executive, Judicial, and Diplo-matic functions of this Government. Our North-ern politicians have bowed down before its shrine and worshipped; and it has moulded them like clay in the hands of the potter. But its dream of a great slave mart on the shores of the Pacific will never be realized—henceforth it is shorn of its power. The fiat of the people has gone forth. "No new slave territory, no new slave States," is the popular cry; and he lingers far behind the progressive spirit of the age who doubts its literal fulfilment. Henceforth, as in California, new countries are to be seized and controlled by free labor, and its dignity will be asserted. Let us hope that slavery, the only stigma upon our great Republic, the living libel upon the Declaration of Independence, will gradually disappear, and that the day will soon come when the buying and selling of human beings will be known only like rewill never be realized-henceforth it is shorn of ing of human beings will be known only like religious intolerance, or the burning of witches, or the African slave trade—among the things which an enlightened age condemns.

Mr. Chairman, I have spoken frankly and

opposed the extension of slavery."

FROM MAINE.

BANGOR, July 1, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

It will doubtless be acceptable to your readers to know something as to the state and prospects of Free Soil in this Down-East State. Our State Convention has just come off. The busy season of the year did not prevent a full attendance from all sections of the State, except the remote and belated Arosstock. Every other county was ably represented. The session was at the beautiful

village of Waterville.

The Convention attracted much interest from all parties, as its action was expected to have an all parties, as its action was expected to nave an influence on the all-exciting question of the election of United States Senator, now pending before the Legislature. The division in the Democratic party, which cuts off from Mr. Hamlin about one-third of the votes of his party, threw into the hands of the Free Soil members of that body—ten hands of the Free Soil members of that body—ten in the House and five in the Senate—the balance of power. Mr. Hamlin, by his course on the Free Territory question, had endeared himself to our party; and a feeling was extensively prevalent, that our friends should at once go in and secure his election. Had the question depended only in relation to him personally, all would have taken that view. Had it come to the vote without the signs and signals which preceded it, every Free Soil vote would have been given for his reflection. But it was Mr. Hamlin's misfortune that Governor Hubbard was the chosen candidate of the

The excitement had reached a high pitch, and even that vote gave little additional strength to Mr. Hamlin. What he gained on one side he lost on the other; whereas, had the resolutions been put through in the first instance, and before a ballot, Mr. Hamlin would have had a majority at the first ballot.

a ballot, Mr. Hamilin would have had a majority at the first ballot. In the Senate, the ground was firmer. One of the Free-Soilers went over to Hamilin at the first ballot, giving him thirteen votes of the sixteen necessary to a choice. The other four Free-Soil-ers stood immovable. They are men who act from a high sense of duty, and look not to the question as one of the hour, or of one principle alone. They look not upon it as bearing upon an individual, but upon a position to be sustained; and that position is sustained by a vote for Gen. and that position is sustained by a vote for Gen. Fessendon, no less than by a vote for Hamlin himself. It is more: it invites Mr. Hamlin to take yet higher ground—to oppose additions to slave territory, to oppose any more slave States; to wage battle against the slave trade and elavery in the District. Yet is Mr. Hamlin sure of their votes and the votes of many of the Whice should votes, and the votes of many of the Whigs, should the question be between him and any other man of his party in the State, or between him and

George Evans.
Such was the state of the question when the Convention met. Expectation was on tiptoe. But, most wisely, the Convention took no action upon the subject; attended to its appropriate work of organizing for the approaching canvass, leaving the members of the Legislature to act according to their convictions of duty. They are men wor-thy to be trusted; whether they act together or not, all are satisfied that they act honestly and

conscientiously.

Our excellent candidate for Governor of last year, George F. Talbot, Esq., of East Machias, was renominated. He addressed the Convention several times, and with marked ability. His views of the Constitution, and its relation to slavery, were presented with great clearness and force.
General Fessenden presided with his usual dignity and ability. I always love to see him in the chair. He is at home there, and sets every one at his ease. I expect to see him yet in the Senate of the United States. All admit his peculiar fitness for the office; all are ready to acknowledge that he has no superior for the office in Maine. If we are true to ourselves, he will be our next Senator; and that without injustice to Mr. Hamlin, unless Mr. Hamlin has the cour age to appeal to the people against the trading politicians, who have always hated him. Hamling is strong with the middle interest men of all par-ties in this State. Had he appealed to them one year ago, his cause and that of Free Soil in this State, which would then have been identical, State, which would then have been identical, would have been fifty per cent. better. He hesitated. His party balked upon Dr. Hubbard. It was a treachery which gave the enemies of Hamin an advantage. What is wanting now is courage on his part, and that of his friends, to cast off the trader. I fear they have not the courage. the trader. I fear they have not the courage Hitherto they have sought to buy peace, and to unite to theirs the votes of their worst enemies, by compromise, and yielding up the best offices in the State. While that course is continued, Hamlin and his supporters will continue to slide down. It is the courageous that win.

JOHN W. NORTH, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Lan Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY, No. 136 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK. THE proprietors beg to call the attention of connoisseur in Tea, and the heads of families, to the choice and rar selection of Teas imported by them, and hitherto unknow in this country, which by their tragrance and delicacy, combined with virgin purity and strength, produce an infusio of surpassing richness and flavor.

The Teas offered are the following: Jeddo Bloom, a Black Tea, at he Osacca, a Green Tea, at he Too taina, do. do. he Ticki-t-iaa, do. do. he Ticki-t-iaa, do. do. he Ud fi Mixture, a compound of the most rare and choice Teas grown on the fertile and genial soil of Assam

and genial soil of Assam

1.00 do.

With a view to encourage the introduction of these match ess Teas, it is the intention of the proprietors to distribute y lot, among the purchasers, a quantity of Teas equal to the FIRST YEAR'S PROFITS on the sales effected ch purchaser will receive, enclosed in the package, a num ed certificate, entitling him to one chance in the Distr

For every fifty cents laid out, and on the receipts among to \$20,000, the undermentioned parcels of Tea, to value of ten per cent, or \$2,000, will be given away as buses, according to the following scale:

nases, according to the following scale:

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20 do. 25 do. do. do. 500
50 do. 10 do. do. do. 500
100 do. 5 do. do. do. 500
250 do. 1 do. do. do. 500
250 do. 1 do. do. do. 250 20 do. 25 do. do. do. 60 do. 10 do. do. do. 100 do. 5 do. do. do. 250 do. 1 do. do. do. 425 Prizes in all. Those persons who prefer lower-priced Teas can receive their prizes in proportion, or they will be re purchased for cash, at a reduction of 10 per cent.

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JAMES F. FOSTER. Boston, 1850. June 6-3m

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OWING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Kurope, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treat ses to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

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Scholars sent to the Point of Rocks will be conveyed to be ached free of charge by giving timely notice, directed the school free of charge by giving timely notice, directed to Purcel's Store. Dec. 6. SAMUEL M. JANNEY, Principal.

HAMILTON COLLEGE. THE Commencement at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, will take place on Wednesday, July 24th. During the week the usual addresses will, be delivered before the Society of Christian Research, by Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia; before the Alumni, by Hon. William J. Bacon, of Utica, of the class of 1822; before the Literary Societies, by Hon Penry B. S'anton, of Seneca Falis, and a Poem by Alfred B Street, of Albany.

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Glen Haven, Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., April, 1850. mest of Gilman's Drug Store.

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MENT.

THE above Establishment, having been put in fine order, I is now commencing its third season. The success which has attended it thus far gives bright hopes for the future, and enables the subscriber to say with confidure, and enables the subscriber to say with confidure, and enables the subscriber to say with confidure, and who wish to make a practical application of the Hydropathic or Water Cure treatment, that they can pursue it here under the most favorable suspices for the removal of disease. The location, although in the immediate vicinity of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very retired. A fine bowling saloon was erected the past season, to which patients can have access for exercise and amusement. All patients will be required to furnish three comforters, two large woollen blankets, two coarse cotton sheets, one coarse linen sheet, and six towels.

The price for board, medical advice, and all ordinary stendance of nurses, is \$\$ per week, payable weekly. Persons in indigent circumstances, and coming well recommended, will in some cases be taken at reduced prices, provided they are willing to take second-rate rooms.

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T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Propristor.

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Bills of exchange and bank checks on most of the principal cities of the Union bought and sold at the best rates.

Office hours, from eight o'clock A. M. to five P. M.
Nov. 13—tf LARD FOR OIL.

ARP WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fo Lar 1. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, WHEELAN & WOOD,

WHOLESALE and Retail Root and Shoe Manufacturers, sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 39 Lower Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore etreet, Cincinnati—Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats. &c.

J. P. WHELAN.

May 23—1y

A. WOOD.

THE PECORDS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

THE RECORDS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, and efficacy of different medicinal agents scarcely furnish a parallel with the results recorded from a multitude of living witnesses to the great worth of SANDS' SARSAPARILL LA. The remarkable cures of a great variety of diseases, effected by its timely administration, furnish conclusive evidence of this fact, and the experience of fourteen years has won for it a deserved popularity that no other preparation ever attained. Its extensive use throughout the world, and the numerous unsolicited testimonials received by the proprietors, stand as beacons and landmarks to the suffering and disease, holding forth the inviting language of encouragement—do not despair. Thousands and tens of thousands who suffered without hope, groaning day and night under pain and anguish, beyond the power of language to convey, have not only been relieved, but permanently cured it has been approved by the medical faculty, introduced and extensively used in hospitals, under the watchful eye of physicians, with the happiest results. The preparation being entirely vegetable, renders its administration safe to the most enfeebled frame.

The following testimonials are selected from among the multitude of those we are daily receiving; and for further Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, free of postage, 75 cents.

GEORGE W. LIGHT,
Nov. 25.

3 Cornhill Boston. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF

THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

OLD Pr. Townsend is now about seventy verre of age, and
has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of
the genuine original "Townsend Sarsaparilla" Being
poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which
means it has been kept out of market, and the sal s circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known
its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as
those persons who had been healed of sore disea es, and
saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful
healing power. This

nultitude of those we are dvily receiving; and for further onfirmation, the reader is referred to the Family Recipe and Medical Almanac, furnished gratuitously by all our

New York, July 27, 1849. GENTLEMEN: Words can but feebly express my feeling in convoying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sar saparills She was sufficted with a severe outaneous disease, that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor; the head, face, and hands, were covered with seales like these of a fish; the hair fell out in large quantities; and walking caused the most excruciating agonies as it affected the j.ints more than any other part. She saffered also a long time from an affection of the liver, connected with general debility, and a prostration of the nervous system. Physicians, both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without effecting a cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the best medical skill was unavailing, until she happily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pronounced sait rheum, but her whole system, internally and extern illy, was altogether deranged; but so complete has been the cure, after using the Sarsaparilla for six tweeks, and taking in all less than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sarsaparilla.

the Sarsaparilla.

My object in making this communication is, that all who have suffered as she has may know where and to whom to apply for relief, (and that not in vain,) as a complete cure will be the result.

My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks; and believe

me, gentlemen, yours, sincerely,
FERRIER NAZER, 82 Nassau st.

Messrs. A. B & D. Sands.

N. B. For a corroboration of these facts, apply to Mr. H.
McCune, at Messrs. Bowen & McNamee's store, 16 William itreet.

Street.

City and County of New York, ss.

Ferrier Naser, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that
the foregoing statement, to which he has subscribed his
name is true and accurate, to the best of his knowledge and
bellef. belief.
Sworn and subscribed, this 27th day of July, 1849, before
me.
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor. New Durham, N. J , June 30, 1849.

Gentlemen: My wite suffered with a distress and burning in her chest for many years, and my daughter was afflicted from her birth with a humor in her blood. We consulted various physicians and tried numerous remedies without much benefit, until we heard, through Rev. Thomas Davis, of the great medicinal value of Sands' Sarsaparilla. On his recommendation, my wife and daughter decided on trying it, and soon experienced permanent benefit. My daughter's skin assumed a new appearance unively; from being rough, hard, and scall, it became smooth and soft. My wife's sufferings are almost gone, and its use a short time longer, it is my firm belief, will produce a verfect cure. Yours, with respect, Pastor of the Baptist Church at the English Neighborhood.

Messrs. Sands.

Bardston. Ky., July 10, 1849. Messrs, Sands.

English Neighborhood.

Bardstown, Ky., July 10, 1849.

Bardstoon, Ky., July 10, 1849.

Gentlemen: It is my duty to communicate facts in relation to the beneficial effects of your Sarsaparilla. My wife was afflicted with inflammation and soreness of the stomach of the worst character; her limbs and chest were much swollen; she had constant headsche, and last spring was attacked severely with inflammatory rheumatism. The best medical aid we could obtain afforded only momentary relief; and while in this situation, she heard of the many remarkable cures effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, and commenced its use, which produced instant relief, and less than six bottles entirely removed all the dropsical swelling and other inflammatory symptoms, restoring her to perfect health. and other innaminatory health.

I send this statement as an set of justice, believing it to be my duty to encourage the suffering portion of the human family to use Sands' Sarsaparilla, which I believe has no parallel in the catalogue of medicine.

With feelings of lasting gratitude, I remain your friend, SAMUEL P. HARGER.

Messrs. Sands. Boston, Mass., August 31, 1849. GENTLEMEN: Last spring I was attacked with rheuma-ism in the lower part of my body, extending down to my eet; and so severely was I affected that I could not stand r more myself. I tried all the different medicines adver-ised for this disease, among which were several kinds of this disease, among which were several kinds of illa. but none of them did me any good, and I gave upe of being oured, when a friend advised me to try

Sarsaparilla. but none of them did me any good, and I gave up all hope of being cured, when a friend advised me to try Sande' Sarsaparilla. I concented, not expecting it would cure me; but a 'ter using twelve bottles I have the happiness of stating to you that the pain has left me. I can waik without any assistance, and I am gaining in atrength every day, which I have no doubt is owing entirely to the use of your sarsaparilla. I send you this voluntary certificate, that the afflicted may know what medicine to use to alleviate their sufferings and effect a cure.

Yours, very truly,

31 Chambers st. Messes. A. B. & D. Sands.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, April 12, 1849.

Gentlemen: I consider it a duty due the public to make known the great benefit I have received from using your valuable Sarsaparilia. About three years since I was atacked with rheumatism in my shoulders, and also in my legs; and so severe was the pain, that I was unable to sleep. I tried all of the test medicines I could hear of, without reciving any benefit, until through the advice of a friend I procured some of your Sarsaparilla; and after using four bottles, in the course of fifteen days, I found myself entirely well. I have no hesitation in saying your Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever took, and can confidently recommend it to my friends and the public.

Your obedient servant,

Messrs. Sands. Messrs. Sands.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Bruggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by—
Charles Stott & Co. and R. S. Patterson, Washington,

The Medicine you Presemberly Need:
But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's
inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be
Compared with the Old Dr.'s,
because of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of De-

because of one Grund Fact, that the one is Incapable of Deterioration and

Never Spoils,

while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, seid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes dyspepsis but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—flatules ce, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint diarrhoes, dysen'ery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is scrofuls but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on cruptions of the skin, scald head, salt rheum, erysipelas, white swelling, fever-roves, and all ulcerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rheumatism, but a sour, acid fluid, which it sinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and infiaming the tender and delicate itssues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the aliments which sflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P. Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.
Townsend's Genuine Original Sarsaparilla is an Imitation
Townsend's Genuine Original Sarsaparilla is an Imitation
Townsend's Genuine Original Sarsaparilla is an Imitation
of his inferior preparation!
Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which
would bear the nost distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's
article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. auch
wou have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's
arountain load of complaints and crimination of from Agents
woo tave sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's
Sarsaparilla are heaven wide apart, and infuitely distimilar;
that they are unlike in every particular, having not one sinsle thing in common.

A S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's
Sarsaparilla are heaven wide apart, and infuitely distimilar;
that they are unlike in every particular, having not one sinsle thing in common.

A S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no
otherwise the sum of t

nity and means to bring his
Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy, within the reach, and to the knowledge, of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its Transcendent Power to Heal!). C.
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